

Tough line
by Reagan
on Daniloff

THE TIMES

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25p

Moscow sees way out of Daniloff row

- The Kremlin seems likely to present new ideas on the release without trial of Mr Nicholas Daniloff
- The Stockholm Security Conference will today at last present details of an historic East-West Arms agreement
- The Soviet Union and the US agreed that his continued detention remained an obstacle to a superpower summit
- The final document from Stockholm sets limits on military activities and establishes inspection systems

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Soviet Union suggested yesterday that a "diplomatic accommodation" might be possible soon to secure the release without trial of Mr Nicholas Daniloff, the American journalist held in Moscow on a spying charge. The Kremlin is likely to present new ideas later this week.

The sign of movement followed two days of talks between Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, during which both sides agreed that conditions do exist for a superpower summit but that the continued detention of Mr Daniloff remains an obstacle.

The Soviet Union is likely to ask for a further meeting this week between Mr Shevardnadze and Mr Shultz to seek progress on the Daniloff affair while they are at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Mr Shultz said yesterday that he will agree to further talks if the Soviet side has ideas for a solution. He noted that Mr Shevardnadze had asked him in their talks on Friday and Saturday if he would be willing to meet again at the UN.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov,

the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said in New York yesterday that the affair was "not a very big problem at all". He added: "Mr Daniloff is under investigation, he is charged, and usually he is going to be put on trial. But because we do not want this particular case to be an obstacle to a summit, we are looking for a solution."

Moscow - Mrs Ruth Daniloff, the British wife of Mr Nicholas Daniloff, said yesterday that neither she nor her husband was optimistic about a quick solution to the impasse (Christopher Walker writes). Her fears were echoed by senior Western diplomats here. Meanwhile, Mr Gorbachev has returned to Moscow after a month's summer holiday.

stale in our relations we can find some kind of solution and let him free."

The affair blighted what otherwise seems to have been a productive two days of talks between Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze. Most significantly, the superpowers appear to be on the verge of an agreement that would limit the number of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Such an accord would be the centrepiece of a summit.

As expected, they did not seek to establish a date for a summit. There is a sense here that the Kremlin is now more enthusiastic about an early summit than is the White House.

"I think it is most unlikely that you could have a fruitful meeting in the conditions that we have today," Mr Shultz said on television yesterday. "It seems that what we must do is get this (Daniloff) case settled before you have an atmosphere in which you can make some progress."

In remarks designed to placate the Republican right-wing President Reagan will use harsh language about the Daniloff case and human rights in general when he addresses the UN General Assembly today, while reflecting the Administration's optimism about the prospects for significant arms agreements.

He is expected to outline the arms controls proposals he made to Mr Gorbachev in a letter in July, to which Mr Gorbachev replied in a letter handed to Mr Reagan on Friday by Mr Shevardnadze. US officials say the two sides are close to an agreement to reduce substantially the

Continued on page 16, col 1



Winning smile: Nigel Mansell, the British driver, celebrates his victory in the Portuguese Grand Prix yesterday. He took an immediate lead in the race and stayed in front for the remainder of the 70-lap race. It was Mansell's fifth grand prix win of the year and, with two races of the season left, he now leads the championship by 10 points from Piquet, his Canon Williams-Ronda colleague. Report, page 30

BA seeks way round sanctions

The Civil Aviation Authority will today be asked to give formal approval to an attempt by British Airways to find a legal way of beating possible future sanctions against South Africa.

The airline is applying for a licence to fly between London and Gaborone in Botswana. A British Airways Concorde bound for New York turned back and landed safely at Heathrow airport yesterday after an electrical fault in an engine.

The evidence to be put forward is so sensitive that the airline's lawyers are planning to ask for the hearing to be held in camera.

The airline has been concerned for some time that it could lose up to \$60 million in revenue from its nine flights a week to South Africa should it be forced to stop operations because of sanctions. It's application for a licence to fly to Gaborone comes after a similar application by British Caledonian.

BA claims it has been studying the route for at least four years and applied for a twice-weekly onward flight to Gaborone from Lusaka, in Zambia, in June - well before the crisis blew up.

But after BCAA made their bid BA objected and put in a counter bid.

They must now try to convince the CAA that, not only is their application economically viable, but that it will further the interests of British Civil Aviation. And it is on this basis that they will argue that it is essential, especially in this very sensitive period before privatisation that they should have full-back rights to operate into and out of the southern part of Africa should they be forced to suspend direct flights to South Africa.

Hurd will advocate anti-terror boost

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is to press Britain's Common Market partners to redouble their efforts against terrorism at an emergency meeting this week.

He is to chair a meeting in London on Thursday of the Trevi Group of interior ministers and security chiefs, called at the request of the French Government, where Britain will press for tighter visa controls, a wider agreement on extradition of terrorist suspects and increased scrutiny of diplomatic bags.

Mr Hurd will try to persuade his counterparts in other states to seal their borders with non-EEC countries more effectively. There is particular concern about terrorists slipping into Europe through Greek ports and airports.

The meeting has been called following the recent wave of terrorist attacks in Paris, but Britain, as the country currently in the presidential chair of the Common Market, has been pressing for more concerted moves to combat terrorism. In particular Mr Hurd wants to see greater co-operation in some countries between their foreign and interior ministries and a wider exchange of intelligence information on terrorist activities.

Mr Hurd will also urge all Britain's European partners to join a Council of Europe convention which smoothes the way to easier extradition.

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Whitehall angry over book claim

By Our Political Editor

Whitehall officials and Energy Secretary Mr Peter Walker reacted angrily yesterday to claims in a book by Sir Ian MacGregor, the former chairman of the Coal Board, that Mr Walker had been lukewarm in the struggle against Mr Arthur Scargill and the NUM during the miners strike, with the result that the dispute was prolonged. Ministers and officials counter-claimed that it was Mr Walker who had had to stiffen the resolve of the NCB chairman during the dispute and Energy Department officials described some passages in the book, provocatively entitled "The Enemies Within" as "total fiction".

Mr Walker and Sir Ian have already clashed personally over the book. The former Coal Board chairman went to the Energy Department for a farewell drink last Wednesday believing that his allegations would come as a revelation to

Continued on page 16, col 2

Rail crash site being repaired

By a Staff Reporter

British Rail engineers yesterday started repairing the junction destroyed in Friday's train crash at Colwich, Staffordshire, which killed one person and injured 72. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but details should emerge at a formal BR inquiry in Crewe tomorrow.

Investigators are still at the scene sifting through the wreckage, which by Saturday night had been cleared on to an adjacent field. Tests were carried during the weekend out on the locomotives and signalling equipment and all employees involved have been interviewed.

All that is known is that the Euston to Manchester express went through signals and was moving slowly across the Y-junction when it collided almost head-on with the Liverpool to Euston express travelling at 90 to 100 miles an hour. "We think the front of the southbound locomotive hit

Continued on page 2, col 3

Steel is defiant over Polaris

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, prepared to meet his party critics on defence head-on yesterday by declaring that he would maintain an independent deterrent after Polaris went out of service.

On the eve of the Liberal assembly in Eastbourne Mr Steel appeared to be on a collision course with some of his MPs and activists after making clear that he would give no ground to opponents and, in the eyes of some of them, moving even closer to the position of Dr David Owen, the Social Democratic Party leader.

He upset some of his colleagues by interpreting the decision of the Liberal assembly in 1984 to put Polaris into East-West disarmament negotiations as implying that the deterrent would be maintained.

Mr Michael Meadowcroft, Liberal MP for Leeds West, said last night that Mr Steel was mistaken. "It was not the

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spirit of the 1984 assembly to maintain any independent British deterrent," he said.

In tomorrow's assembly debate on defence Mr Steel will be seeking his party's support for the compromise reached by the two parties' joint commission which left open the question of whether Polaris should be replaced, and for the efforts of himself and Dr Owen to reach an agreed nuclear deal with France.

But delegates arriving for the assembly last night were tabling amendments which would have the effect of moving the Liberal position further away from the possibility of replacing Polaris.

Three of the party's MPs, Mr Simon Hughes, Mr Archie Kirkwood and Mr Meadowcroft, were associated with a move to commit the parties to the objectives of reducing and ending nuclear confrontation.

Mr Steel, interviewed with Dr Owen in the BBC television programme, *This Week, Next Week*, appeared to be closer to the SDP leader on defence than ever before. Asked whether Britain should retain nuclear weapons Mr Steel said: "The answer is that we have got that capacity now. We will retain that capacity until such time as it is negotiated away."

But when he was asked what would happen when Polaris rusted away Mr Steel said that he would maintain it.

Mr Steel appeared confident of winning tomorrow's votes.

My war against Militant - by MP

The chairman of the Merseyside group of Labour MPs is today named as a messenger for Militant at Westminster.

In his forthcoming book, *Hard Labour*, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Knowsley North, discloses how his fellow Liverpool MP, Mr Bob Parry, offered him the candidature for a neighbouring Conservative-held seat if he allowed himself to be replaced in Knowsley by the leading Militant, Mr Tony Mulhearn.

"If, however, I caused a public row, I would be black-listed as well as de-selected", Mr Kilroy-Silk recalls in the first of five extracts from his book which are being published in *The Times* this week. The decision that Mr Parry, MP for Liverpool Riverside, presented had been taken at a secret meeting at the Transport and General Workers' Union office in Liverpool.

Mr Kilroy-Silk's response was to call his colleague a "creep", which, he relates, seemed to upset him. "You're doing Militant's dirty work for it, he added. It was the episode which all led to Mr Kilroy-Silk's determination

Mr Bob Parry: Was upset at being called a creep



that if he was going to be hounded out of his seat he was not going to go quietly.

At the May meeting of his constituency party he told the tale of the deal, with the Militant delegates reacting in fury. From that moment on there was open warfare in the Knowsley North constituency party.

The story of that warfare and of Mr Kilroy-Silk's ordeal at the hands of the hard left because he refused to be what he describes as "a defuncted, unshaven revolutionary" begins today on page 10.

Strategy meeting, page 9

Defiant Poles

Czestochowa, Poland (Reuters) - Tens of thousands of Poles, defying official warnings, yesterday demonstrated their support for the banned Solidarity union at a workers' pilgrimage in southern Poland.

Tomorrow

Wrappings of winter



Fashion looks forward with the layered look, co-ordinated for colder weather

Portfolio

- There is £16,000 to be won next weekend in the Times Portfolio Gold weekly competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner on Saturday.
- The daily £4,000 prize was won on Saturday by Mr Peter Sequiera, of Wilmslow, Cheshire. Details, page 3.
- There is another £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list, page 20; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

Rates hope

Hopes of a cut in West German interest rates - which would help the pound and dollar - rose after a weekend meeting of EEC finance ministers. Page 17

Inquiry call

The Lord Chancellor has been asked to hold an inquiry into why legal aid was granted to Militant tendency supporters to fight their expulsion from the Labour Party. Page 2

TSB deadline

The Trustee Savings Bank urges investors to hand in their forms by tomorrow night. Page 17

On This Day

Francis Quimet, an American, won the US Open Golf Championship in 1913, ending years of British dominance. Page 13

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East and West in historic arms pact

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The Stockholm Security Conference will today finally, belatedly but triumphantly present to the world an historic arms agreement between East and West, which aims at reducing the risk of war in Europe. It will be the first such accord since Salt 2 in 1979.

The text of the agreement was flashed last night to the capitals of all 35 nations involved in the conference and a meeting was hastily convened for today to formally adopt it.

"It's all over," the chief Soviet negotiator, Mr Oleg Grinevsky, said with a broad smile. "We have an agreement."

The final document from Stockholm sets limits on military activities and establishes systems of inspection to make sure these limits are not exceeded.

Hopes that it would be produced last night faded because of the technical difficulties of drawing up the text, getting it translated and sent to the 35 governments concerned.

Last-minute details worked out yesterday included the provision that 42 days' notice should be given of military manoeuvres involving more than 300 tanks along with

manoeuvres in advance each year and can at its discretion allow in observers.

After Stockholm this figure will rise to around 20 and the manoeuvres will be subjected to mandatory inspection.

The breakthrough of the conference remains the concession by the Soviet Union in agreeing to on-site inspections, which it resisted in the past.

The Stockholm agreement was being heralded as the start of a new era of East-West bridge-building.

It was thought that it would pave the way for success in further negotiations.

The clock was stopped at the conference on Friday, officially its last day, to allow negotiations to be completed.

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New Leeds fans ban sought

By Ian Smith

Demands for the immediate reintroduction of a ban on Leeds United supporters attending away games were made yesterday after Saturday's incident at Bradford when hooligans came within seconds of causing a repeat of last year's Bradford stadium disaster in which 56 people burned to death.

The Football Association ban was lifted two weeks ago on the advice of the Association of Chief Police Officers which believes police can control crowds better if they are not all-ticket games because the ban meant frustrated fans caused trouble in town

centres after being turned away from grounds.

The FA chairman, Mr Bert Millichip, who favoured continuing the ban, said yesterday that the ban's reintroduction would be discussed this week by the FA's executive committee.

Leeds directors were also anxious that the ban, imposed 12 months ago after a Birmingham supporter was stabbed to death, should remain. Last season only Leeds shareholders, season ticket holders and official members of the supporters club could buy away game tickets.

The Leeds chairman, Mr Leslie Silver, last night called

CBI urges action to curb drug abuse at work

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

The growing epidemic of drug abuse has infiltrated Britain's offices and factories and problems of addiction stretch from the shopfloor to the boardroom, the Confederation of British Industry warns today.

The CBI says the problem must be tackled promptly and urges employers to draw up policies to deal with staff who are addicts. It has produced detailed guidelines for its 250,000 member companies, who employ half the nation's workforce.

The document, "Danger - drugs at work", has been produced in association with Turning Point, an agency specialising in drug and alcohol abuse.

"We have to recognize that this is a frightening and growing problem that threatens the health of our workforce and the productivity of our companies," Sir Alex Jarratt, chairman of the CBI employment policy committee, says in a foreword to the guide.

Mr Keith McDowall, deputy director-general of the CBI, said yesterday: "There may be a tendency among

companies to believe that drug addiction doesn't affect them. What we all have to accept is that this problem doesn't stop at the factory gates or the office door."

Companies need expert help to deal with employees who take drugs and should be prepared to contact advice agencies, doctors and special-

ist clinics, and send staff for treatment. Job security should be protected during such treatment as it would be for other health problems.

"All staff need to be encouraged to report early signs of drug use in colleagues," the guide says. The risks of mistakes and accidents at work as a result of drug taking are now far greater, according to the CBI document. "A woman overdosing on tranquillizers can do less harm on a typewriter than at a computer terminal. A man 'stoned' in charge of an automated plant will cause vastly more damage than a man at a single lathe."

The cost of alcohol-related problems to British industry has been estimated at £1,700 million a year. "Drug misuse is growing faster, and we do not know its true extent," says the CBI.

Sacking a drug-taking employee is not a solution, the guide warns. It could result in a complaint of unfair dismissal, and probably will lead to the employee taking the problem to another firm.

Danger - drugs at work: an employer's guide to drugs misuse (CBI Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU, £3.50).

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Protest to Hailsham on Militant legal aid

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A Labour MP has asked the Lord Chancellor to set up an inquiry into why legal aid was granted to supporters of Militant Tendency to fight their expulsion from the Labour Party all the way to the Court of Appeal.

Mr Ken Weetch, MP for Ipswich, has written to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone because of what he describes as an abuse of several thousand pounds of public funds.

The two supporters of Militant Tendency, Mr and Mrs Roger MacKay, were finally thrown out of the Labour Party last week, on a vote of 55 to 19, by the general management committee of the Ipswich branch, after a legal battle that lasted several months and included several High Court hearings.

The couple, who deny being members of Militant, although they admit to being supporters, had refused to sign a statement abandoning all activities on behalf of the organization.

Mr Weetch says, in a letter to Lord Hailsham, that he has had complaints over the granting of legal aid to the couple.

He says they were granted full legal aid without any contributions on their part, although Mr MacKay is a deputy headmaster of a local primary school.

"My concern is further compounded by the fact that the plaintiffs have been granted further assistance without contribution to appeal to the Court of Appeal."

Mr Weetch says: "This seems a doubtful use of very scarce public money available under the legal aid system, particularly when the escalating costs of legal aid have been the subject of much public concern."

He adds that legal aid has been refused to constituents of his with "more significant problems and possessed of more slender means."

Because the couple were granted legal aid, Ipswich Labour Party cannot recover its costs — although it has won in the courts.

"Is the system not an ass?" Mr Weetch asks the Lord Chancellor. "Are the plaintiffs to be allowed to proceed without any financial discipline for costs at all?"

Disciplinary action against Mr and Mrs MacKay was first to be considered by the general management committee of the Ipswich Labour Party in February, but the couple obtained a High Court injunction to stop the matter being discussed or disciplinary action being taken.

Three High Court hearings followed and an injunction was finally discharged. The couple failed in an attempt to have a second injunction imposed and have now appealed to the Court of Appeal.

£360m bill for legal aid change

Government proposals to overhaul the legal aid scheme for an officially-estimated £25 million will be set out in a report published today (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

In the first detailed costing, the secretary says the proposals will cut by half the amount of time that could be given to the public in free legal advice.

Shortage of cash will make the proposals for a new legal aid service unworkable, the society concludes. It has already strongly attacked many of the key proposals of the legal aid scrutiny report published in May by a team of government officials.

The Government proposes that solicitors should no longer provide free legal advice for many matters under the legal aid scheme. It envisages a network of advice agencies which will provide most advice on civil matters.

But the society says the £25 million the Government plans to spend on advice centres is nowhere near enough.

Taking as its basis a recent National Consumer Council report on the number of advisers needed for local populations, the society says the council's guidance suggests at least 18,000 more people are needed as against 776 proposed by the scrutiny report.

It also says the £25 million which the Government is to spend would mean only 0.6 million extra hours of advice in advice centres.

Call to pay for court blunders

Compensation for victims of administrative incompetence and blunders in the courts is called for in a report published today (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

The report, from a committee of lawyers set up by Justice, the law reform group, says the court system should be seen as a public service, such as the National Health Service, and be more geared to customers' needs.

The committee also expresses concern at the relatively low number of complaints received by court authorities. People are unaware of how or to whom they should complain, the report says.

The report stops short of recommending that there should be an Ombudsman with power to review mistakes by judges. But it says there should be regional watchdog committees under independent chairmen.

The team, which includes Sir Denis Dobson QC, a former Permanent Secretary of the Lord Chancellor's Department, says that the Lord Chancellor's department refuses to accept responsibility for alleged abuses in 95 per cent of complaints it receives.

One problem, the report says, is that administration for the courts is split between departments. It recommends that administration for all courts be placed under one department, with the Home Office relinquishing control over magistrates' courts.

Railway crash site repairs under way

Continued from page 1

The rear of the northbound locomotive or the front of the leading coach, a BR London Midland region spokesman said yesterday.

The southbound engine ended up facing the other way and its driver, Mr Eric Goode, aged 58, from Crewe, was killed. He was married with two grown-up children.

The driver of the other train and a trainee driver with him jumped clear 45 seconds before the impact, after first applying the brakes. This train was called "The Times", named by the late editor, Mr Charles Douglas-Home, in the paper's bicentenary year. The crash threw the 800 passengers on both trains from their seats and derailed 10 carriages.

Of the 72 taken to hospital, 32 were detained overnight. Thirteen were still in Stafford District General Hospital yesterday. Mr John Bergin, aged 30, of Wallasey, Liverpool, was said to be critically ill and two others are seriously ill.

Another three, Mrs Christine Williams, aged 26, and her two children, Emma, aged 5, and Curtis, aged 8 months, were being treated in North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

One of the injured is Nicaraguan ambassador, Mr Francisco Diesco. His condition was described as "stable".

Some reports have suggested the Manchester train went through a red light causing it to automatically stop at the junction. BR said it did not yet know whether this was the case, but if it had happened signals should have stopped the other train.

There was nothing wrong with the driver of the Manchester train jumping out, said a spokesman. "It is standard practice. Once you have started braking it carries on automatically. Being there does not make braking any quicker. The driver's job would be to get out and protect the train from behind and in front."

BR has refused to confirm the driver's name but he was widely reported yesterday to be Mr Brian Shaw, from Bolton, Greater Manchester. He was suffering from shock after the crash and was unable to face sustained questioning from BR officials.

The trainee driver, aged 19, had not been rostered to travel in the locomotive, Mr Cyril Bleasdale, general manager for London Midland region, revealed yesterday. He would not say whether the trainee driver's journey had been approved, but added that "there are circumstances for training purposes when trainee drivers do travel on locomotives". He stressed that the driver was at the controls.

Mrs Edwina Currie, the Health Minister yesterday visited some of the train crash victims in hospital in Stafford. She also thanked staff for their part in the emergency.

Council in new court threat

By Martha Fletcher, Political Reporter

Lambeth council in south London, whose ruling Labour group was disqualified from office earlier this year for wilful misconduct in failing to set a rate, is criticized for financial mismanagement and inefficiency in a district auditor's report just published.

The report also says that past policies of creative accounting and deferred purchase arrangement will make it hard for the council to balance its books this year and may again lead to legal action by the district auditor.

The council has in my view ignored the reality of the financial constraints it now faces, and in doing so it put seriously at risk its ability to meet the future financial demands which will inevitably be placed upon it," the report says.

The disqualified councillors, led by Mr Ted Knight, were protesting at having their spending plans limited by the Government's rate-capping policy, but the report makes clear that the council may have lost several million pounds through its own shortcomings and its decision to take on the Government.

New student loans plan proposed

By Robin Young

University vice-chancellors meeting in Edinburgh this week are to consider a recommendation for a new system of student finance which would introduce student loans to Britain.

The vice-chancellors' awards committee, chaired by Professor Fred Holliday of Durham University, is proposing a scheme under which students would receive a basic grant regardless of parents' income but the rest of the money they needed, possibly up to 50 per cent, would come from loans to be paid back over a period of up to 10 years.

It is suggested that the loan money should be retrieved through the tax system, and only employed graduates would be obliged to repay.

It is not clear that the draft scheme submitted by Professor Holliday's committee commanded majority support among university leaders.

Freedom of speech on Britain's campuses would be a major issue in the coming year, Professor John Vincent, the Bristol historian and commentator subjected to violent student demonstrations, predicted yesterday.

He confirmed that he was taking unpaid leave for a year from Bristol University's modern history department "while feelings cooled off".

He likened the students who had attacked him for alleged racism and sexism in his column in *The Sun* newspaper to the organised football hooligans of West Ham.

Kinnock's extra aid promise

A Labour government would increase development aid to the Third World significantly, the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said on Saturday at the end of a three-day visit to Jamaica.

Mr Kinnock said that a Labour government would immediately restore the 22 per cent of aid cut by the Thatcher administration since it came to power in 1979 and work to double assistance over 10 years. He attacked Mrs Margaret Thatcher's "messiness and short-sightedness" over aid which was in direct contrast to the attitude of the British people.

Mr Kinnock, who visited Jamaica at the invitation of the People's National Party, said the trip had helped to underline the "damage done to international relations and the Commonwealth by our government in Britain".

Labour will promise to launch a campaign to improve environmental health protection if elected. The programme will be unveiled today by Dr Jack Cunningham, the environment spokesman, at the Institution of Environmental Health Officers' conference in Scarborough.

World Chess Championship Karpov comeback wins 18th game

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Leningrad

Kasparov used 13 minutes over his sealed 41st move.

The challenger's win has brought him within one point of evening the score, which stands at 9½ for Kasparov and 8½ for Karpov.

Game 19 will be perhaps the most crucial of the match; as with only six games left to play, Karpov is still under pressure to win two of them in order to regain his title.

The next game is scheduled for today and there is some speculation among experts as to whether Kasparov will use his last remaining time out to put the next game off until Wednesday.

The moves (Kasparov, White):

(White)	(Black)		
1 d4	d5	30 Qd4	Rd5
2 c4	c6	31 Rd5	Nd7
3 Nf3	b6	32 Bxc7	Nxc5
4 Nc3	Bb4	33 Qa3	Nb4
5 Bg5	Bx7	34 Nxd4	Qd7
6 e3	b5	35 Bxb5	Q5
7 Bf4	Bxc3	36 Rf4	Qd7
8 Bxc3	Q7	37 Qd4	Rd7
9 Nc2	c5	38 Rf7+	Nd7
10 Bg3	Qx7	39 a5	Kg6
11 e4	a5	40 Qxd7	Rd7
12 h4	Rg6	41 Rf4	Rg8
13 h5	h5	42 c4	Rf7+
14 Qd3	Nd5	43 Rf7	Rd7
15 Rf1	Kf8	44 a6	Rg2+
16 Qd1	Bc6	45 Ke1	Rd2
17 Rf2	Kg7	46 Rf6	Rd3
18 c5	h5	47 c5	Rd4+
19 Bb6	Nb8	48 Kd2	Rd4+
20 Qd5	c5	49 Rf6	Rd4
21 Bc3	Nb8	50 Rg3	Rg3
22 Rf6	Nd8	51 Kf1	Rg2
23 Qf6	h5	52 Be1	Rg2
24 Rf7	Ng7	53 c6	Rd1
25 Qd3	Kf7	54 Rf3	Kd1
26 Qf6	Kd8	55 Rf4	Kd5
27 Qd3	Nf5	56 Rf5	Kd5
28 Rf6	Nd6	57 Rf5	Kd5
29 Q4	g4	58 Q7	Q3

Instead he played boldly for a win but with an ever-decreasing time period left on his clock. Meanwhile Karpov had astutely kept about 10 minutes in hand to surmount the final complication.

During the time scramble Kasparov went badly astray. His initiative vanished and Black co-ordinated his forces for a powerful counter-attack. In the adjourned position

A peep at Prince's secret garden

By Alan Hamilton

These who like to believe that the Prince of Wales is an unworshiped man in touch with reality, will have taken heart from his admission on television last night that he talks to his plants.

Screened from the eyes and long lenses of the world behind a high Gloucestershire brick wall, the Prince was revealed indulging in a secret, and hitherto unsuspected, passion, quietly priding himself on his invention of the bean tunnel, and debating intensely with his chef the merits of constructing a new soap from a growth of herb lovage.

The heir to the throne has been unmasked as a dedicated and enthusiastic gardener.

Helped by two resident professionals, one of whom he described as "brilliant at vegetable growing", the Prince has redesigned and replanted the walled garden of his country home at Highgrove, turning it into a haven of peace where he can escape the cares of his position and, it would appear, his wife. Just like any common man whose sanctum is his allotment, the Prince said.

ITN's latest two-part documentary on the public and private life of the Waleses, the first half of which was screened last night, is expected to generate £1.5 million in transmission fees, which will go to the Prince's charities.

Sir Alastair Burnet and his camera crew were given extensive fly-on-the-wall facilities to observe the royal couple at work and at home. One scene viewers did not see was a short sequence of the entire family splashing about in the Highgrove swimming pool; Palace officials asked for it to be dropped on the grounds that it was "inappropriate", according to ITN.

The Prince was seen entering the Highgrove walled garden through a Taj Mahal-shaped gateway which he designed himself. "I've put my heart and soul into this and I think it's enormously enjoyable."

"I was never a gardener before I came here, but the moment I had somewhere of my own, all this appeared. I want to try and improve and create and hope to leave something better behind," the Prince said.

CHRISTIE'S

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Anti-dump picket is called off

By Trudi McIntosh

The protest group, Lincolnshire Against Nuclear Dumping will today tell Nirex, the government nuclear waste agency, that it will no longer prevent test drilling at the proposed nuclear dump site at Fulbeck.

Contractors have already delivered drilling equipment to the three other sites at Bradwell-on-Sea in Essex, Killingholme in Humberside, and Eilstow, Bedfordshire.

Mr Ian Kane, chief constable of Cambridgeshire, is asking for an extra 120 officers to help police the proposed cruise missile base at Molesworth.

A report to his police committee today says that 120 extra police will be needed over the next three years to cope with a rising crime rate, increased traffic accidents and the problems of drug abuse.

One of the gas-cooled reactors at Hinkley Point B nuclear power station, Somerset, shut down yesterday after an electrical fault was detected.

The Central Electricity Generating Board said no release of radioactivity was involved.

The ten-year-old reactor will be out of service until later today costing the board several thousand pounds. A second reactor is working normally.

Liberals at Eastbourne Britain must stay nuclear, Rodgers tells partners

Mr William Rodgers, vice-president of the Social Democratic Party and a former minister of defence, told a Liberal Party teach-in on defence and disarmament at Eastbourne yesterday that in a nuclear-armed world, a Britain that accepted its obligations could not contract out of its full participatory membership of a nuclear-armed alliance.

The teach-in was a prelude to the key debate on defence at the Liberal Party conference tomorrow when Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, will seek the backing of the conference for the joint Liberal/SDP commission report on defence and disarmament which gained so much acceptance at last week's SDP conference at Harrogate.

The Liberal leadership will be resisting recent moves by several Liberal MPs and by Liberal CND to commit the party to a replacement for the ageing Polaris, and a non-nuclear defence policy. Yesterday the non-nuclear case was put by Mr Michael Clark, lecturer in international politics at Newcastle University and a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Mr Rodgers commended the details of the joint policy document to the large audience at the teach-in and argued it was much the better course to say that Trident should be cancelled and then they should consider whether, and if so how, Britain's nuclear weapons should be maintained. Trident represented overkill.

Britain's duty, one which he likened to the duty of the United States, was to play a full and constructive part in ensuring that Britain's voice did affect the overwhelming imperative of the super-powers reaching agreement on arms control and disarmament.

He pointed out that the Government, odd as it might seem, was cutting defence spending by 7 per cent over three years. That was why the Alliance was right to talk about cancelling Trident.

"There is no way in which Britain can maintain its conventional responsibilities within Nato if we continue to spend as much as we are committed to spend at present on Trident," he said.

He considered the Alliance joint commission was right when it said the question of replacing Polaris was a matter to be settled in due course with reference to a number of objectives. The Alliance must stand for a Britain that remained a full participant member of the Nato alliance.

Mr Stephen Brown, international officer of CND, said that the SDP defence spokesman, Mr John Cartwright MP, had claimed that a European

Chernobyl 'lesson for Europe'

There should be closer co-operation throughout Europe about the future of nuclear power, Mr Richard Moore, political adviser to the Liberal Group in the European party, told the Commission on Europe yesterday.

Closing down every nuclear station in Britain would do nothing to solve the problem of nuclear pollution, disposal of nuclear waste or the danger of another Chernobyl, he said.

What was needed was an approach to our European partners to explain British fears about nuclear power and to point out that these islands were rich in oil, gas and coal which could form a framework for a common energy policy.

That would allow a check, not an abandonment, of the rush into nuclear power.

"Then we should say we are prepared to discuss the sharing of our resources. If not, the proliferation of nuclear stations across the Channel will go ahead without let or hindrance."

Mr Gordon Lishman, prospective parliamentary candidate for Fendle, said the party had allowed the idea of the European ideal to become the preserve of the worthy. They should see that Europe became a matter of importance to everyone.

New ban on Leeds fans call

Continued from page 1

minutes before Brecken, who were tackling an earlier arson, were able to restore order.

The second division game restarted in front of just 800 fans who braved the chaos to return.

Detective Chief Inspector David Smith told a press conference yesterday: "It would have been horrendous if these thugs had managed to tip the van over. It would have toppled burning fat straight onto thousands of fans."

"As it was it was amazing how much smoke billowed down; it was so thick you could not see across the pitch."

Two policewomen were injured before the game when they tried to break up a gang of between 50 and 60 Bradford supporters roaming the city. A total of 64 people were detained after various violent incidents.

Mr Millichip said last night: "They are not football followers. This is a breakdown of law and order not only in this country but throughout the whole of Europe, and it is a matter for governments throughout Europe to find some sort of answer."

Libel claim

Mrs Robert Runcie, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury is claiming libel damages over a story in *The Star* about the enthronement in Cape Town of Archbishop Tutu.

Organized crime link to £200m spending by London's drug users

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Drug users are spending £200 million or more each year in London alone, according to estimates of the drug market to be released today at a conference of senior Scotland Yard detectives and leading executives from the British security industry.

The conference, examining trends in Britain's serious crime, will also hear how criminals are becoming more and more organized as they move from armed robbery or theft to plough their gains into drug distribution.

Criminals are said to be mirroring legitimate businesses by using market research, planning, investment and even the equivalent of legal departments.

The huge organized structure of American drug dealing and trafficking could eventually reach Britain, the conference will be told.

The development of organized crime and the problems of the illegal drug industry will be described at

the conference by Mr John Dellow, assistant commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and head of all CID special operations in London.

Speaking against a background of statistics and research which suggest that Britain has up to 50,000 narcotics addicts, many of them based in the capital, Mr Dellow will tell the conference that in 1984 London addicts spent £100 million on heroin.

Drug users, according to Mr Dellow, spent another estimated £100 million on other drugs which are likely to include cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines and synthetic psychedelics.

Criminals have become attracted to the drug market because the outlay is low, the risk slight and the return lucrative. Funds from robbery or theft are used to finance drug operations.

One litre of a simple chemical costing £1.50 can be turned by a reasonably competent chemist into amphetamines

worth between £50,000 and £70,000.

The conference will be told that police recently recovered 200 litres of the chemical which had been stolen and might have been destined for underground laboratories.

The conference will hear of a case last year where the FBI raided a group which had handled \$242 million in eight months. On the day the Americans made their arrests \$3 million was entering the network.

The conference will be told that operations had become so vast that money was no longer counted but weighed. Legitimate businesses were used for concealing drug money.

The conference will also be told of the problems in Britain presented by kidnapping, extortion and the contamination of food to blackmail big companies.

The executives will be told of the need for fresh precautions and the formulation of crisis plans.



London's world famous Billingsgate Fish Market gave the great British supper a fitting tribute yesterday.

The market opened its doors to about 9,000 visitors to prove there is more to fish than chips.

More than 100 different varieties of fish were on display, including a tank of live salmon. There were also cookery demonstrations and barbecues.

Pearly Kings and Queens attended the fair which was opened by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Allan Davis, to raise money for a London scanner appeal.

Mr David Jolley, chief executive of the London Fish Merchants' Association, said: "We wanted to show people how many different varieties of fish there are. And some will even be able to get a taste."

"We auctioned off all the fish - but the live salmon which we put in the Thames."

(Photograph: Mark Pepper).

Police plea over violence in home

Better training for police in dealing with domestic violence in called for in a Metropolitan Police report.

The report, which is being studied by department chiefs, comes after research that suggests official figures seriously underestimate the extent of violence in the home.

The research suggests that if wives were prepared to give evidence against their husbands in all domestic assaults reported, the total recorded could rise more than tenfold, from 300 to 4,500 in the area covered by the force. That compares with 19,000 serious assaults in all during 1984.

As it is, the force is estimated to receive 58,000 calls a year on alleged domestic trouble of all kinds.

The figures were given to *The Times* by Chief Inspector Paul Green, chairman of the Metropolitan Police working group on domestic violence, which produced the report.

They are derived from research by Miss Susan Edwards, a research fellow of the

Polytechnic of Central London, collating details of crimes reported initially and subsequently withdrawn or retracted.

There is no one cause of domestic violence, Mr Green says. Studies disclose that childhood experience is an influence: if a boy sees his father beating his mother, there is a tendency for him to beat his own wife in the next generation. Drink also plays a part.

One issue facing the police is whether the wish of the victim not to take a complaint further should continue to be paramount.

In the past, the wife could not be compelled to give evidence against her husband; now her evidence can be taken into account.

Often there are more deep-seated problems between man and wife than the incident which gave rise to the violence. One of the aims of better training would be to help police become aware of special circumstances.

'Lingering victims' of burglaries

Women victims of burglary suffer from shaking, shivering, feeling dazed or "numb" and insomnia, according to a study by two research fellows of the Centre for Criminological Research at Oxford University.

Assault victims of both sexes suffer similar symptoms (*Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes*).

High proportions of victims of many types of crime report lingering or lasting effects. There is clear evidence that at least for several weeks, burglary, assault and robbery have serious consequences for many victims, especially women, Miss Claire Corbett writes in *Criminal Justice*, the magazine of the Howard League for Penal Reform.

"Most of the raped women I interviewed admitted that their partners were not particularly effective in supporting them. Other research indicates that longer term partnership problems are a concomitant of rape."

Test-tube baby 'last resort'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Thousands of childless couples who spend years in a futile search for medical help would have more chance of becoming parents through improved advisory services rather than the "last resort" of test-tube baby techniques, a leading specialist said yesterday.

Doctors who try to avoid discouraging or disheartening couples with fertility problems may merely lead them down "a long path of disappointment", Mr Robert Winston, director of the Infertility Clinic at Hammer-smith Hospital, London, said.

"We can be tempted to offer them treatment well beyond the realms of what is realistic," he said.

Women and their partners were prepared to spend years of time and large sums of money in private clinics pursuing the dream of a child through in-vitro fertilization, although the treatment was seldom successful, he said.

Mr Winston, a gynaecologist and senior lecturer in fertility studies at London University, is author of *Infertility: A Sympathetic Approach*, published today. The Hammersmith clinic

has delivered about 80 test-tube babies in the past few years, but IVF is unsuitable for most patients seeking help, he writes. "No couple should go in for this treatment unless they feel strong enough to withstand the anxiety involved."

Mr Winston said yesterday: "IVF is the most invasive, the most emotionally demanding treatment with the least chance of success. That really makes it the last resort."

Infertility: A Sympathetic Approach (Martin Dunitz, London; £9.95).

Children 'cost a mother £135,000'

By Trudi McIntosh

A mother with two children could lose an estimated £135,000 in earnings during her working life, according to a report on the latest birth trends and costs published today.

Having a baby has become one of the main financial commitments that many people will undertake during their working lives, the report, *Babies And Money*, published by the Family Policy Studies Centre in London, says.

The estimate of £135,000 in lost earnings is based on working patterns and earnings of a "typical" woman, who leaves a £6,000-a-year full-time job to have her first child at the age of 24, and a second child four years later, returning to part-time work when the youngest child is five.

Her working career, spanning 10 years part-time work, then nine years full-time and reverting to part-time work at the age of 52, is compared to what she would have earned had she remained childless and worked full-time for the same employer until the age of 54, and switched to part-time work until retirement.

The mother's overall loss in earnings includes £54,400 for years away from employment, £48,800 for shorter hours and £32,800 for lower rates of pay. Miss Jo Rell, the report's author, said the latest figures showed that a single baby is likely to cost its parents an average of £30,000 in direct costs by the time it has reached the age of 16.

"But the cost to its mother of giving up paid work in order to look after it is much greater."

An Equal Opportunities Commission report this year estimated that if the European Economic Community's current proposals for "parental leave" for either parent to care for children, without loss of pay, were introduced in Britain, and a woman on average earnings was able to return to paid work just one year early, she would gain £9,300 during her lifetime.

Last year 723,100 babies were born in Britain, nearly one in five outside marriage. *Babies and Money: Birth Trends and Costs* (The Family Policy Studies Centre, 231 Baker Street, London NW1, £5.50).

Portfolio 'Gold' Consultant kept on checking

Mr Peter Sequeira, the winner of the £4,000 daily Portfolio Gold prize on Saturday, said yesterday he could not believe his eyes when he came up with the winning numbers.

"After 30 years of not even succeeding in an office sweep, I checked my Portfolio Gold card again and again to make sure it was my lucky day," Mr Sequeira, a retired consultant pathologist from Wiltshire, Cheshire, said.

His wife, Mary, described the win as a "gorgeous surprise".

There were no winners of the £8,000 weekly Portfolio Gold prize.

Readers who wish to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mr Peter Sequeira, played "just for fun".

Samaritans say 200,000 try suicide

Two hundred thousand suicide attempts are made annually, according to a report published by the Samaritans today.

Government figures show at least one person kills himself or herself every two hours in Britain and that the suicide rate has increased from 3,693 in England and Wales in 1975 to 4,419 last year.

But the Samaritans say these figures are conservative. Their own figures show one person attempts suicide every two-and-a-half minutes.

Vine title may go to Russia

By Robin Young

Russia may soon have the largest acreage of vineyards in the world, according to a book published today. Jancis Robinson, *The Sunday Times* wine correspondent, says in *Vines, Grapes and Wines*, that the USSR is "fast catching up" to the more than four million acres under vines in Spain.

France's vineyards were reduced by more than a fifth in the last decade for which figures are available, leaving that country in fourth place, behind Italy.

Miss Robinson has calculated that the world's most widely planted grape varieties are those wine lovers will never have heard of. The white grape of La Mancha in Spain covers far more land than any other, 1,190,000 acres, compared with only 85,000 acres for the classic Chardonnay and about 70,000 acres for Sauvignon.

The Russian Rkatsiteli is the second most planted white grape. *Vines, Grapes and Wines*, by Jancis Robinson MW (published by Mitchell Beazley; £16.95). A team of four wine enthusiasts from Britain has won third place in an international wine competition in Germany.

Whitehall looking at Aids screening

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Compulsory health checks on African visitors to Britain for traces of Aids are being considered by the Government because of growing concern about the risks of importing the infection.

The Foreign Office yesterday denied a *Sunday Telegraph* report that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, had ordered an investigation into the threat to Britain of Aids carriers from African countries including Zambia, Uganda and Tanzania.

But the Foreign Office confirmed that senior officials in Health, Immigration and other departments are studying reports from British High Commissioners about the high level of Aids infection in African states, and considering whether any protective action should be taken.

A recommendation that screening of visitors, particularly students, from the countries under scrutiny should be introduced, and should include blood tests, has been made by a senior British diplomat in Africa.

That suggestion, and other possible forms of action, are to be discussed at a meeting in-

volving officials from the Department of Health, the Overseas Development Association and the British Council, which is responsible for foreign students attending British universities and colleges.

The spread of Aids across many African states has reached such alarming levels that scientists believe radical public health measures are essential. Evidence of transmission of the infection across African national borders has been documented by researchers. Many specialists believe the disease originated in central Africa.

They have concluded that much of the continent now represents a huge reservoir of infection to which other populations, such as in Europe and the United States, are at increasing risk because of international travel.

The Foreign Office said yesterday: "The incidence of Aids in central Africa is well known and naturally we have received reports from our High Commissioners on that subject. These reports are being considered but no decision has yet been made."

Sex advice in church inadequate

The church is not giving young people the advice they need about sex, according to a survey of young born-again Christians, who say they know sex is wrong outside marriage - but they have not been taught why.

Nevertheless 83 per cent of the 2,000 people polled are still virgins. Some 97 per cent of those questioned, aged between 16 and 29, believe the church does not offer enough advice on sexual ethics.

Two in three criticize their local church - mostly Baptist and Anglican - for failing to give biblically based teaching on sex and relationships. More than half say they have never heard a sermon on a sexual issue.

Nearly two in three single Christians think kissing is as far as a courting couple should go before marriage, just under one in three believes petting is the limit, but 99 per cent say they believe sex outside marriage is wrong.

Most manage to practise what they preach - only one in six had intercourse before marriage. Most of these felt "regret and guilt" afterwards. Five out of six do not go beyond petting.

Sex bias in pensions highlighted

Sexual discrimination in pension schemes is highlighted in a leaflet published yesterday by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The leaflet is intended to focus attention on the need to provide more adequately for women's income in retirement, but it points out that discrimination can work against men and women.

A recent EOC survey showed that 82 per cent of the occupational pension schemes surveyed had a retirement age

of 65 for men, and 92 per cent had a retirement age of 60 for women.

This is unfair to men, the leaflet, *People, Parity and Pensions*, says because they have to work longer than women before they can draw a pension. It is also unfair to women because many of them needed to go on working to build up a better pension to make up for years spent at home caring for their families.

Other examples of unequal treatment are:

● Schemes where women who choose to work until 65 are allowed to build up extra pensions, but in which men can get the same extra pensions only if they work until they are 70.

● Most schemes automatically provide pensions for widows of male members, but far fewer schemes - 31 per cent in the survey - automatically provide widowers' pensions. *People, Parity and Pensions* (Publicity Section, EOC, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN).

Inquiry into police car chase deaths

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Three cases where young people have been killed in accidents during high speed police chases, within the past year, are being investigated by the Police Complaints Authority.

Two were in vehicles being chased by police and the other two were passengers in a Mini hit by a police car on its way to answer a call for assistance from an officer chasing a suspect.

Earlier this month an inquest returned verdicts of misadventure on the pas-

sengers, Carmine Buffolino, aged 19, and Richard Sharon, aged 22, both from Willesden, north-west London. During the inquiry there was a dispute whether the police car had its siren working and light flashing. Police said the driver of the Mini, which was carrying five people, faced a driving charge.

The Westminster coroner urged the police to find some way of deciding on the priority given to a call for assistance. Scotland Yard's complaints investigation bureau is now

examining the case and the complaints authority is overseeing its work. The authority is also monitoring a yard investigation into the death of Mr Peter Church, aged 23, who was killed in Rainham, Essex.

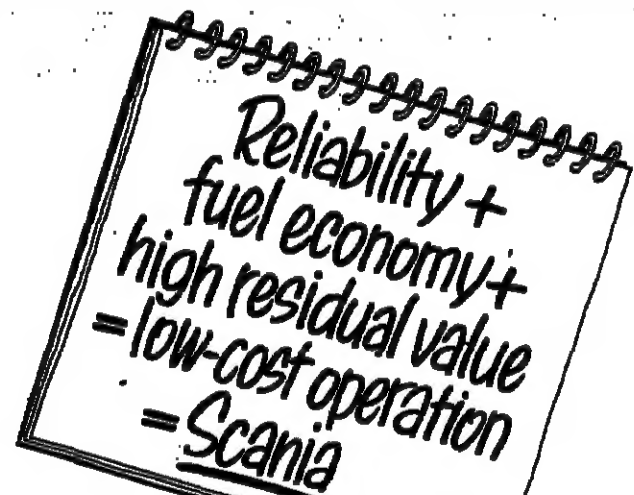
The third case involves the death of Mr Vincent Beale, aged 21, in February this year when a pickup truck being chased by an embankment.

The complaints authority has become involved in the cases at a time when accidents

involving the police have become the centre of controversy.

A group calling itself Victim has been founded by Mrs Joyce Taylor, a south London woman whose daughter aged 20 died during a car chase two years ago, to bring families together and put pressure for investigations into cases.

Mrs Taylor has traced 42 deaths since October 1984 which, she says, involved police drivers - but she had not heard of either the Beale or Church cases.



Some trucks are more equal than others.

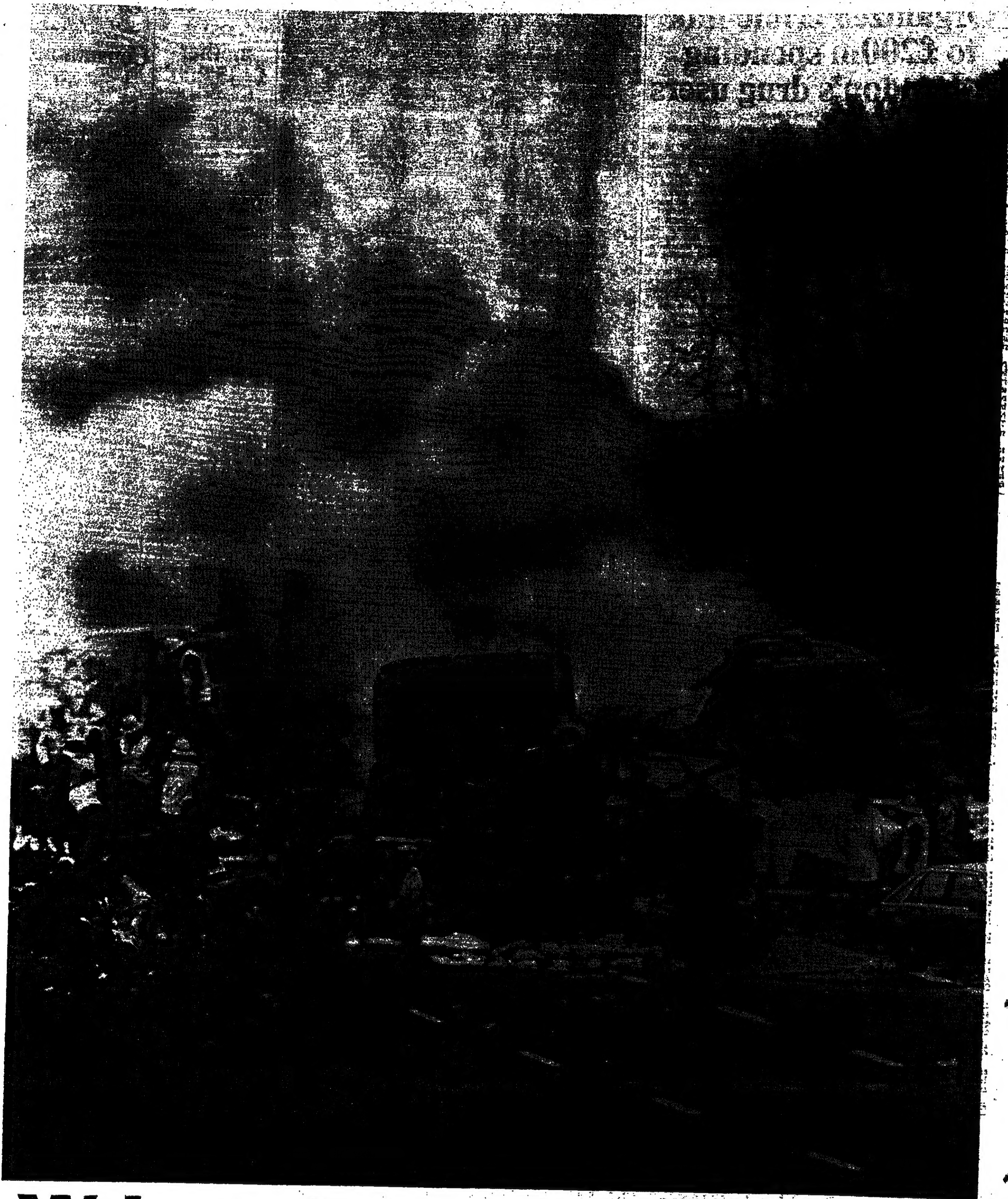
Scania have never been tempted to compete on cost alone. Trying to equal some of today's truck prices would mean sacrificing too many of our principles and too much of your cost-efficiency. Instead of investing over 7% of sales turnover in research and development, we might have to cut a few corners. Which could mean risking our hard-won reputation for absolute reliability and for fuel economy. Instead of manufacturing our own engines, gearboxes, axles and cabs, we might have to make do with bolting together bits and pieces made by someone less dedicated to precision.

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With that in mind, consider this...

5,165 people were killed on Britain's roads in 1985.

That's 14 lives for every day of the year.

And for every single day, another 855 casualties.

Yet 80% of this appalling carnage could have been avoided.

Along with 80% of the crippling financial cost, which last year topped £2,800 million.

We found these facts unacceptable, too.

As unacceptable as the traditional idea that insurance companies are powerless to do anything but clear up after the event.

That's what drove us to re-examine our role.

And that's why General Accident, with the blessings and co-operation of the Department of Transport, has embarked on a determined effort to promote Road Safety.

Because we've realised we do have a significant part to play. And if we can help to reduce that 80%, we will.

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Research and the introduction of educational "Interactive" Video machines for schools.

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And another major slice of our £2 million investment goes to enable the D.O.T. to broaden the scope of its Advertising programme.

That's for European Road Safety Year.

For next year, we have further plans in store.

For now, watch this space. And please, please, mind how you go.

A radical new motoring policy. For road safety. For life.

A JOINT INITIATIVE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND GENERAL ACCIDENT IN THE INTERESTS OF ROAD SAFETY.

General Accident

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Crop survey

Harvest up on last year

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

This year's British grain harvest is likely to total slightly more than 24,500,000 tonnes, according to the third and final crop survey compiled by *The Times*.

The estimate neatly complements those made by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Farmers' Union last week, which were 25 million and 24 million tonnes respectively.

Although well short of the 1984 record of 26.5 million tonnes, it is still the second highest and a marked improvement on last year. Because of the huge over-capacity in world grain production, bumper harvests are no longer seen as a blessing. But, as a result of drought in southern Europe, farmers are enjoying unexpectedly strong demand and high prices, and consequently very little grain is going into intervention stores.

The overall picture is still patchy, as harvesting has been held up by cold, wet weather in late August and early September. Most of the corn has been cut in southern England, but it has been very slow in the North and Scotland, and a Tayside grower had still not started in mid-September.

The general feeling appears to be one of relief that it has turned out to be a much better year than expected. "A smile has returned to many farmers' faces and their bank managers

The table below shows the expected yields in tonnes a hectare of the principal crops in Britain compared with the previous five years and the ten year average (1976-85) at the same date.

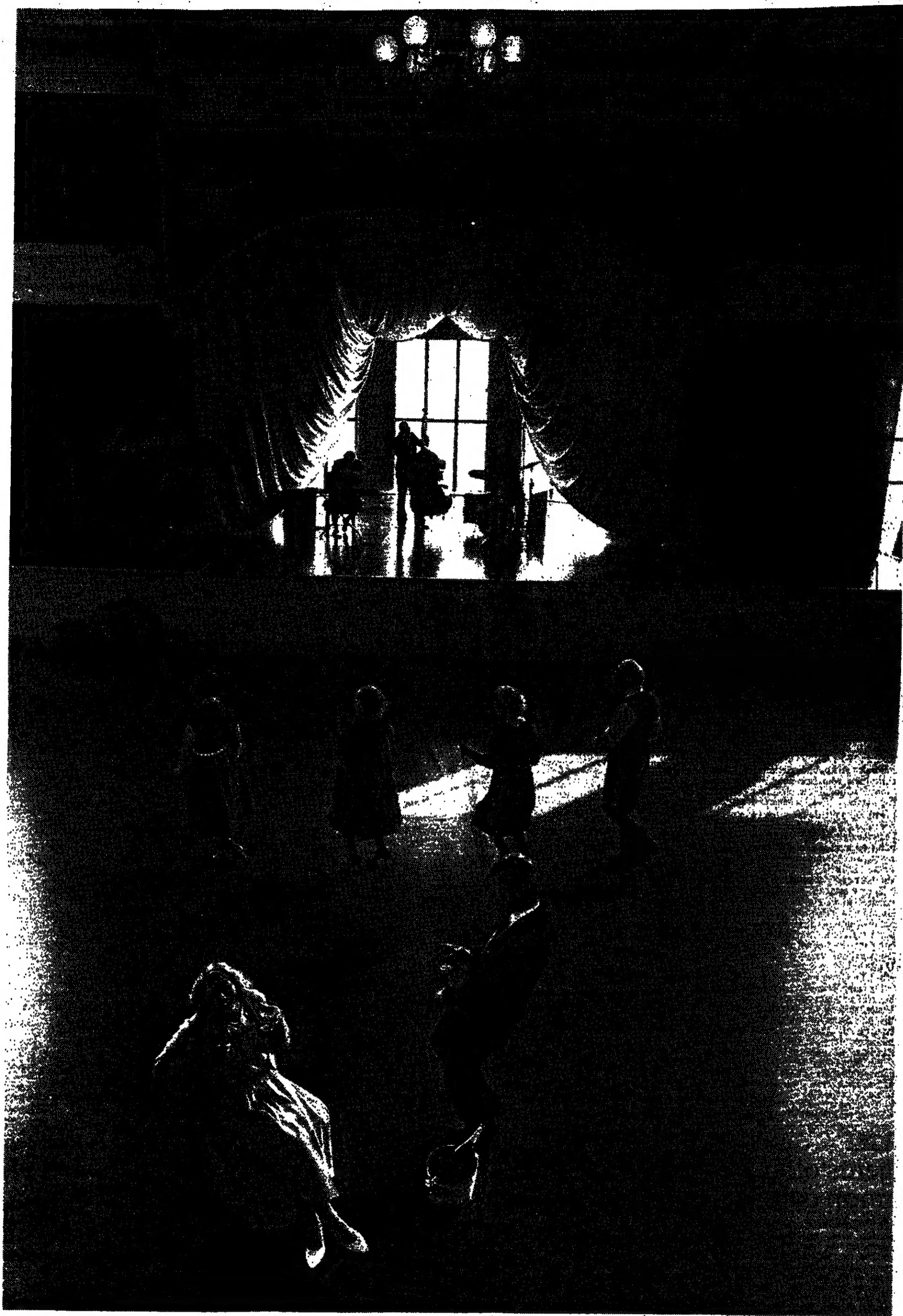
Key: W-wheat; B-barley; O-oilseed rape; P-potatoes; S-sugar beet.

	W	B	O	P	S
1981	6.7	4.5	30.4	32.8	
1982	6.1	5.1	34.9	39.8	
1983	6.2	4.9	28.3	31.2	
1984	7.5	6.0	37.1	35.5	
1985	6.4	5.2	29.8	41.9	
1986	6.9	5.8	31.1	40.6	
10 year ave	6.4	4.5	30.6	33.7	

ENGLAND	W	B	O	P	S
Bedford	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Cambridge	7.5	6.0	32.0	33.0	
Essex	5.5	4.5	2.6	42.5	
Hertford	6.5	6.5	32.0	30.0	
Humber	7.5	6.0	3.8	3.8	
Lincolnshire	7.5	6.5	31.0	42.0	
Northants	6.5	5.4	3.8	41.5	
North York	7.1	5.9	3.3	31.0	
Suffolk	6.9	5.8	3.3	37.6	
Averages	6.9	5.8	3.3	37.6	41.7

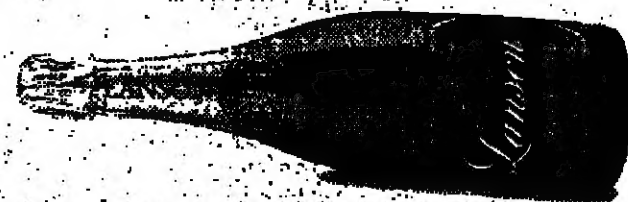
ENGLAND	W	B	O	P	S
Division 1	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 2	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 3	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 4	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 5	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 6	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 7	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 8	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 9	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 10	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 11	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 12	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 13	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 14	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 15	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 16	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 17	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 18	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 19	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 20	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 21	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 22	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 23	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 24	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 25	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
Division 26	6.5	5.5	40.0	45.0	
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Stockholm security conference

Agreement on detail of East-West deal ends the longest day

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The longest day in the world began at 10.56 pm on Friday and will end some time today. The clock in the auditorium housing the Stockholm security conference has stood still since Friday to allow the first East-West agreement since Salt 2 in 1979 to be presented, technically, on time.

Most journalists had been in possession of an unofficial but accurate outline of the Stockholm final document, thoughtfully supplied by the American delegation, since what was Saturday everywhere else in the world, and the main provisions had been common knowledge for more than a month.

It was fine detail that held up the drafting, numbers mostly, concerning soldiers and tanks, and questions such as what navigation control observers of military activity could have over inspection aircraft in which they travelled.

The Stockholm document is seen as a breakthrough in the stalled European disarmament process, with its principal success the Soviet

Union's concession in granting on-site inspection.

In general terms, the agreement limits the size of military manoeuvres, and requires all 35 states that have attended the conference to notify many forthcoming military manoeuvres which were previously classified information. It then stipulates that observers be allowed to inspect them.

Activities involving 75,000 troops or more must be announced two years in advance. Activities involving 40,000 or more should be announced one year in advance. All significant military activity should be announced 42 days in advance, giving detailed information about the scope, purpose and location of the activities and about the forces involved in them.

Observers must be allowed to watch all activities meeting the criteria for notification, be given the opportunity to watch various phases of the activity, meet commanders, and gain a sense of the nature of the activity.

The Stockholm document provides for both ground and

aerial inspection, the latter of which proved the biggest stumbling block to reaching a final agreement.

The United States originally insisted on the inspecting country supplying its own aircraft. When this was strenuously resisted by the Soviet Union, the US reluctantly agreed to a proposal by the non-aligned nations that a plane from a neutral country be used.

Then, when this idea was also resisted by the Soviet bloc, American negotiators led by Mr Robert Barry said they would accept planes supplied by the host nation, providing there were guarantees that the inspectors would have control over navigation and would be able to see all they wanted.

History, or a small part of it, was made on September 19, a day that existed only inside the concrete-and-glass building in central Stockholm housing the conference — full name the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The conference started its deliberations in January 1984. Then — at a time of East-West confrontation — there were angry speeches by both the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet Foreign Minister.

There was a marked change of mood after the accession to power in Moscow of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, but little progress was made until August this year — only a month before the agreed closing date.

There was an air of farce and theatricality about the longest day; delegation heads emerging from meetings being surrounded by journalists and making hopeful, diplomatic noises that always, until the last, failed to answer the question uppermost in everyone's mind — "When will it end?"

Mr Oleg Grinevsky, the Soviet delegation head, was the star of this show, cracking jokes and quoting from the Bible and Koran in his impromptu press conferences. Mr Barry was very much the straight man.

After Stockholm, page 12



The Pride of Dover, the largest ferry ever built for Townsend Thoresen, being launched in Bremen, West Germany. The 550ft ferry will ply the Dover-Calais route carrying up to 2,400 passengers and 650 vehicles.

Mugabe's party back merger

From A Correspondent Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, has obtained the backing of his Zanu (PF) party's Central Committee for proposals to incorporate into the ruling party the country's main black opposition grouping, Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Talks on uniting the two organisations, which were allied in the war against white rule in Rhodesia under the banner of the Patriotic Front, have now reached an advanced stage, and were endorsed at a meeting of the Zanu (PF) Central Committee.

Mr Mugabe is understood to be planning to have two deputy prime ministers, one of whom will be Mr Nkomo, aged 65, who began the fight to oust white rule nearly 30 years ago.

A unity pact would lead to the promulgation of a one-party state.

Under the British-designed Lancaster House independence constitution, Mr Mugabe requires the assent of all members of the House of Assembly to introduce a one-party state before 1990.

Next year the guarantees for the 20 seats reserved for whites lapse, and Mr Mugabe may remove them legitimately if he can muster 70 votes in the 100-member House.

Reagan halts farm aid to Nicaragua

From Paul Valley, New York

A shipment of seeds, hoses and other agricultural products intended for development projects in Nicaragua has been blocked by the Reagan Administration, officials at Oxfam America said yesterday.

The White House has informed the US charity that its \$41,000 (£27,300) aid package had been prohibited because "such transactions are inconsistent with current US foreign policy".

The ban is evidence of a growing boldness within the Government in the steps it is taking against the Sandinista Government since Congress authorised the \$100 million aid package in the Contra rebels.

"It is a very worrying development", said Mr John Hammond, Oxfam's executive director. "We sent almost exactly the same shipment last year to the same two bodies — a church group called Multiple Services, and the Agricultural Mechanization School. There was no objection then."

"Unfortunately, Oxfam has been informed that the aid was unacceptable because the school was an official government body and the church group was part of the 'popular church'."

Mr Hammond said State Department officials had objected particularly that the shipment of rakes, shovels, irrigation equipment and

Pretoria fuels poll rumours

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Speculation about a general election for South Africa's whites was kept on the boil at the weekend when the ruling National Party was told by a senior government minister to be ready to go to the polls at any time, but was not given any clear indication when that time might be.

Speaking at a two-day Transvaal congress of the NP in Pretoria, which ended on Saturday, Mr F.W. de Klerk, the Minister of National Education, said the party must start preparing at once, so as to be "ready for the call when it comes".

Mr De Klerk, who is regarded as one of the leading contenders to succeed President Botha and belongs to the conservative wing of the party, was re-elected leader of the NP in Transvaal. This is an important position as Transvaal has the biggest representation in the party caucus.

The earliest possible election date would be towards the end of November. An election must be announced in a Government Gazette.

One of the arguments for an early election is that the international sanctions campaign has furnished Mr Botha with an external threat on which to rally white support.

India deal to buy 8 more Harriers

Delhi — India has issued a letter of intent to buy eight more Sea Harrier jump-jets (Michael Hamlyn writes).

According to reports here, a final contract is expected to be signed soon in a deal that could be worth about £100 million to the manufacturers, British Aerospace.

The Harriers are being bought now so that they will be operationally available by the time the Indian Navy takes delivery of HMS Hermes, the Falklands war aircraft carrier presently having a refit at Devonport dockyard.

Satellite deal

Peking (AP) — Western Union signed a letter of intent with China to launch one of its satellites.

Aid warning

Khartoum (AP) — Sudan's Prime Minister, Mr Sadek el-Mahdy, said he could not guarantee the safety of planes flying over rebel-held southern territory, where a United Nations emergency food airlift starts this week.

Leprosy plea

Vatican City (AP) — The world must overcome "repugnance" and "fear" and not ignore the millions of lepers who still suffer, the Pope said.

Heroin haul

Karachi (Reuters) — Pakistani police seized heroin with an estimated street value of more than £133 million in a house belonging to Afghans.

Police death

Ankara (Reuters) — Kurdish rebels killed a police chief and wounded a policeman in the eastern Turkish town of Ovacik.

Gurkha mob

Delhi (AP) — A mob of about 400 Gurkha separatists burned and looted more than 50 houses and shops in the Darjeeling district.

Nato protest

Amsterdam (Reuters) — About 1,000 demonstrators daubed cars and buildings with paint as they marched to Amsterdam harbour to protest at the presence of 22 Nato warships.

New rules planned for US pilots

From Ivor Davies Los Angeles

Alarmed by reports that mid-air near-collisions are commonplace, almost daily, events in the skies over southern California, the Federal Aviation Administration plans to get tough with private pilots who violate airspace, and require the nation's major airlines to install new collision-avoidance equipment on large passenger jets.

The flurry of activity over the safety in the skies of California and other parts of the United States comes in the wake of the mid-air collision on August 31 between an Aeromexico DC 9 jet and a small private plane over the community of Carrizosa, which resulted in more than 81 deaths.

Over the weekend, the FAA administrator, Mr Donald Engen, said that, after years of discussion and development, a sophisticated technology to warn pilots of potential collisions is now ready.

Until recently, the FAA's policy had been to support a voluntary approach to the use and development of the expensive collision-avoidance equipment. However, it may be years before the airborne systems actually go into use on big jets.

In California this weekend, FAA officials said they would also step up efforts to identify and punish private pilots who violate the heavily-travelled and regulated airspace around Los Angeles airport.

Safety tops nuclear agenda

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Senior ministers from the West and the Soviet bloc meet at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna this week to agree a series of measures to make nuclear power safer.

The conference follows a meeting of technical experts last month at which Russian scientists and doctors presented the findings of an inquiry into the Chernobyl disaster.

The details have been studied by a team of safety specialists in America and Europe, who will propose an international scheme of safeguards against accidents and exposure to radiation.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, who leads the British delegation, said yesterday that the meeting would play a vital role in creating an international safety regime.

He was optimistic because of the frank manner in which

Traditional ways best for Africa

From A Correspondent Harare

Africa should look more to its own traditional methods, its own animal species and its own food crops to beat recurrent droughts and hostile world economic forces, experts said at a conference here last week.

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian Prime Minister, chaired the sixth meeting of the World Commission on Environment and Development, which is preparing to report to the United Nations General Assembly on the mounting crisis over natural resources, particularly in the Third World.

At a series of public hearings in Harare, Mrs Brundtland and 20 fellow-commissioners were given first-hand reports on African conservation problems.

They also visited Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands, where soil is being stripped off overcrowded communal grazing lands at a rate of more than 30 tons a year from each acre.

Professor Adolpho Mascarenhas of Tanzania, regional director of the Conservation of Development Centre here, gave a warning that blind imitation of agricultural ideas developed outside Africa frequently led to disaster.

East African cattle schemes run on American or Australian lines had failed, while the example of Masai pastoralists, who had successfully grazed their herds for hundreds of years, had been ignored.

Exotic cereal crops had been introduced when indigenous African root crops were far more suitable, and cultivation of cassava had led to serious malnutrition.

Dr Graham Child, director of Zimbabwe's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, testified that the export prices of farm products had been dropping steadily.

But while the terms of trade for Zimbabwean beef had declined by 2 per cent each year for the past two years, game species were now able to yield nine times the return given by cattle in drought-prone areas where erosion posed the greatest menace, Dr Child said.

Such areas naturally supported a broad spectrum of browsing and grazing animals without a dominant species equivalent to cattle, he noted.

The commission moves on this week to Nairobi for further public hearings.

Greeks jail German plane 'spotters'

From A Correspondent Athens

Three West Germans have been convicted of espionage and sentenced to 16 months in prison each for photographing Greek jet fighters at military airfields around the country.

But the men, who said that their hobby was plane spotting, were allowed to pay a fine. Herbert Dederichs, aged 25, Martin Schott, aged 24, and Wolf-Udo Wirschinghoff, aged 23, all of Neuss, West Germany, were arrested on August 5 while taking photographs outside a Greek Air Force base in Larissa.

Police found photographs and lists of military aircraft from 10 Greek air bases. A Larissa court on Saturday found the three men guilty of espionage with no right to an appeal, but the court allowed them to buy off the sentences at 400 drachmas (nearly £2) a day for a total of 190,000 drachmas (£917).

Kidnapped 9-year-old found safe



Amanda Mueller, aged nine, was found safe in a cardboard box in woods near Naples, Florida, four days after having been abducted from her private school.

Two men from the Naples area have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping, which was not disclosed until Amanda was found by sheriff's deputies on Saturday (AP reports).

A man had gone to Amanda's school on Tuesday with a note saying that he was to take her to a medical appointment. She was released to the man, although apparently she did not know him.

The kidnappers reportedly demanded a ransom of about \$1.5 million (£1 million) from her parents, Mr and Mrs John Mueller, who are estate agents. The money was dropped off on Friday afternoon, but no one went to retrieve it, authorities said.

Khmer Rouge claim deaths of Russians

Bangkok (AFP) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas killed nine Vietnamese troops and three Soviet advisers in an ambush last week inside Cambodia, the movement's radio station said in a broadcast monitored here yesterday.

The broadcast said a further eight Vietnamese soldiers were wounded in the attack on Wednesday on a military truck about 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Seven assault rifles, three grenade launchers and a large amount of supplies were damaged, it added. The report could not immediately be confirmed. Thai and Western observers generally consider Khmer Rouge casualty claims exaggerated but useful as a measure of military action in Cambodia.



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A BREATH OF FRESH AIR AIR CANADA

Mitterrand and Chirac bury the hatchet in face of terrorist threat

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

In the spirit of national unity emerging since the wave of terrorist bombings began in Paris two weeks ago, President Mitterrand and M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, held a series of top-level security meetings over the weekend.

Paris yesterday had its fourth day free from bomb attacks, but the "Committee for Solidarity with Middle Eastern and Arab Political Prisoners", which has claimed responsibility for the Paris bombings, stated in Beirut on Saturday that the attacks would continue and would not be confined to Paris.

France hit by visa control backlash

From Our Correspondent, Paris

The introduction last week of visas for entry into France for all foreigners, except those belonging to European Economic Community countries, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Monaco and Andorra, is beginning to cause serious problems for the French, both diplomatically and administratively.

France has underlined the fact that these new regulations are being enforced on a temporary basis, initially for a six-month period, and that they do not replace existing agreements between France and other countries.

However, several countries, both within Europe and outside, have lodged complaints over the imposition of visas. The Council of Europe has protested against what it sees as a discriminatory action against eight of the 21 countries in Europe, and Sweden has asked for a meeting of Nordic countries affected.

France's much-vaunted special relationship with her ex-African colonies could be placed in jeopardy by the visa regulations.

One of her allies in West Africa, Gabon, has announced the retaliatory imposition of visas for French nationals visiting Gabon, and another privileged friend, Senegal, is thinking of doing the same. Their fear is that, once in place, these temporary regulations could be difficult to dismantle. It is known that for some time France has wished to tighten up entry procedures for certain countries.

Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria have a separate form of control for entry into France and the French are finding it difficult, despite ministerial visits to the three countries, to impose visa requirements.

The statement also referred to Italy as a terrorist target. Last week Italian authorities requested the extradition of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, whom the "Committee for Solidarity" wants released from prison in France, to face terrorist charges in Italy.

Abdallah, who is serving a four-year term for terrorist offences, was moved over the weekend from Fleury-Mérogis prison in Essonne to the Santé prison in Paris for "reasons of security".

His lawyer, Maître Verges, sent a telegram to President Mitterrand, saying he had been refused access to his

client and feared for Abdallah's safety and his life.

M Mitterrand had talks with M Chirac and the ministers of the interior and security as soon as he arrived at the Elysée Palace on Friday night after his three-day visit to Indonesia.

There was strict security at the airport and at the palace, which the terrorists have threatened to attack.

On Saturday morning M Chirac chaired a meeting of the Council of Internal Security, the third in a week, which the economy, interior, security, justice, defence and foreign ministers attended.

In the evening M Mitterrand held a meeting with M André Giraud, the Defence Minister, and the head of the external intelligence agency, General Imbot.

No statements were issued after any of the three meetings, although the Interior Minister, M Charles Pasqua, said on Saturday that inquiries into the bombings were proceeding, and he believed they were making progress. M Mitterrand has declared his intention to address the nation on television, but no date has been set.

The Government is under pressure from the right to take offensive action against terrorists and the countries that support them.

On Saturday the newspapers *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir* accused Syria of being behind the latest attacks and talked of a link between Middle East terrorist groups and the French left-wing extremist organization, Action Directe.

Syria issued a firm denial of any involvement in the bombings, stating that these criminal acts had nothing to do with the liberation struggle and pointing the finger at Washington and Tel Aviv.

● **BEIRUT:** An underground Muslim group said yesterday that Paris was stalling over the return to France of two Iraqi dissidents expelled in February, and issued a warning that harm could come to the French hostages in Lebanon (Reuters reports).

The threat came in a typewritten message delivered to an international news agency in Beirut. It bore yesterday's date and the name of the pro-Iranian "Islamic Dawra Party - Middle East section".

● **DAMASCUS:** The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist Palestinian guerrilla group, denied yesterday that it was involved in the recent bombings in Paris. It denounced them as atrocities (AP reports).

Pakistan in surprise bridge lead

From A Correspondent, Miami Beach

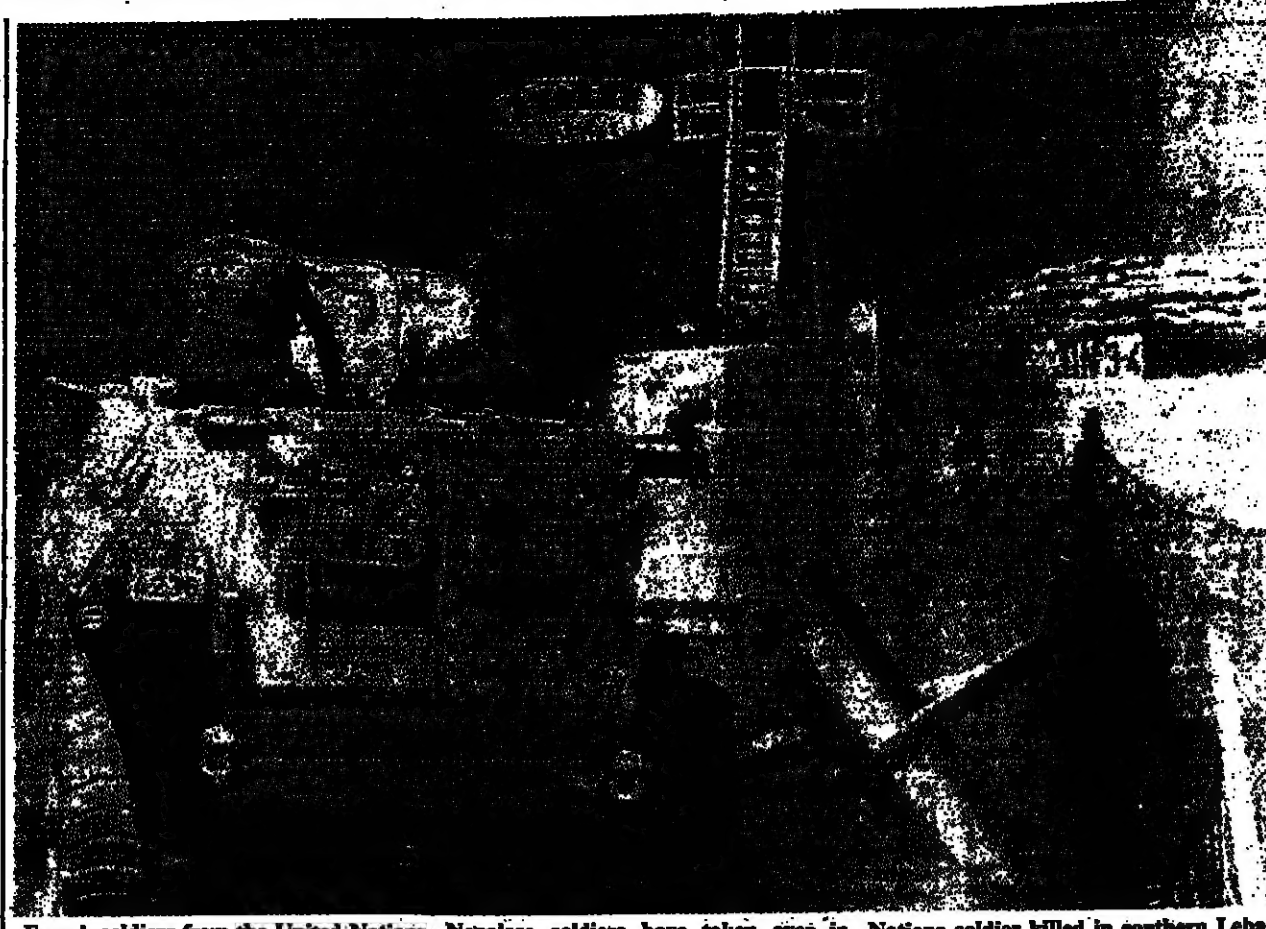
Three teams from the US and one from Pakistan contested the semi-final round of the world knock-out teams championships.

The Pakistan team - Zia Mahmood, Jan-E-Alam Fazli, Misar Ahmed and Nishat Abedi - had been drawn against the favourites - Mike Becker, Michael Lawrence, Jeff Meckstroth, Eric Rodwell, Ron Rubin and Peter Weiskal, all world champions.

A capacity crowd watched the match screened in a theatre. When the last board appeared on the screen, Pakistan led by two points.

In the final, played over 128 boards and two days, the American team led by 59 points at the end of the first day (171-112).

They claim to represent the



French soldiers from the United Nations peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon, Unifil, leaving their position in the Shia village of Abbassiyeh as a direct result of recent attacks on French positions. Four French soldiers and one Israeli soldier from the force have been killed this month.

Israelis to bolster hard-pressed SLA

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel is to step up its support for the so-called "South Lebanon Army" militia, which is coming under increasing attack in the "security zone" Israel has established inside the Lebanese border.

A Cabinet meeting here yesterday agreed the extra aid after hearing a report from Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, about the growing number of attacks on SLA positions by the Shia Hezbollah (Party of God) militia, which is believed to be funded, trained and supplied by Iran.

While not specifying exactly

what extra help is to be given, military sources here expect that substantially more Israeli soldiers will be deployed inside the zone to stiffen the SLA's fighting determination. In the 18 months since the zone was established, Israel has maintained a force of a few hundred men inside Lebanon. This number could now grow to more than a thousand.

There will also be further training and more and better weapons for the 2,500 men in the Israeli-supplied militia.

In the past week the SLA has lost 15 men in attacks by the Hezbollah on positions along the edge of the zone. According to SLA sources, many of the attackers wore red scarves with the slogan "On

the way to Jerusalem", which are similar to those worn by Iranian soldiers.

The escalating violence in the border area comes at a time when Israel has again been strongly criticized by the UN for refusing to allow Unifil (UN Truce Monitoring Force) troops to carry out their mandate to deploy along the border. The Israeli Cabinet refuses even to consider this and intends to retain control of both sides of the border. It says this is the best way of stopping infiltration by Palestinians and their supporters.

Since the "security zone" was set up, Israel has said that it has been almost totally successful in ensuring peace

inside its northern border. The Cabinet showed yesterday that it is prepared to be lured back into Lebanon in some force rather than risk the defeat of its local mercenary force.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Mr Rabin said the extra Israeli assistance was to ensure that "any further attacks will be broken in a way that the temptation to carry them out again will be lost".

Mr Rabin denied that Israel was responsible for the recent attacks against Unifil forces in the area, which he said were due solely to an internal power struggle between two rival Shia groups, Amal and Hezbollah.

Indian President aggravates bitter dispute with Gandhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

When President Zail Singh of India met a group of dissident congressmen at the presidential palace last week another score was entered in the account being kept of his sour dispute with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister.

The bitterness between the head of state and head of government has been going on since before Mr Gandhi succeeded to his mother's post, but with the end of the President's period of office drawing near he appears to be more aggressive about maintaining his side of the argument.

His apparent intriguing with the opposition is a way of reminding the Prime Minister that, though he is bound to act as a constitutional monarch, the constitution does give him some powers and some rights.

It is also perhaps a way of using the remainder of his term as a launching-pad for renewing his political career next year, when he gives up his apartment in the grand red-and-yellow sandstone pile that Edwin Lutyens designed for the British viceroys.

The delegation that the President met was led by Mr Pranab Mukherjee, a former Finance Minister and virtual deputy prime minister under Mrs Indira Gandhi. It included Mr Gundu Rao, former Congress (I) Chief Minister of Karnataka, and Mr Prakash Mehrotra, former Indian High Commissioner in London, and four others, all of whom have been expelled from the Congress (I) Party but who have begun operating as "Indira loyalists".

They claim to represent the

true soul of Mrs Gandhi's party, which they say has been perverted under her son's leadership.

They presented to the President a list of complaints amounting almost to a charge sheet against the Prime Minister and urging him to respond to "the grave situation which a part of our country remains occupied by a foreign

planned that Giani Zail Singh is "always the last to know of governmental decisions" and a senior civil servant added: "The young Prime Minister appears to be confusing his differences with the President with the office of the President, for by defying the protocol he is basically demeaning the office of the head of state."

Mr Gandhi has simply stopped calling on the President, as his predecessors called on previous Presidents. The only exception was before the President went to Nepal. But when he returned from his tour, after two closed-door meetings with King Birendra there, Mr Gandhi ignored him once more.

"Rajiv Gandhi's failure to call upon the President amounts to a public humiliation," a bureaucrat said.

Rumblings against the President continued in the week-end, when he was criticized for attending a meeting commemorating a south Indian secular leader.

The meeting, held on the 108th birthday of Mr E.K. Ramasami Nair, was defended by supporters of the President, saying that not to have attended would have appeared a slight to a leader of the backward classes. Giani Zail Singh himself comes from the lowly Ramgarhia caste of Sikhs.

But before the meeting word was sent to him by two of the Prime Minister's advisers that it would be impossible to attend, as Mr Ramasami had on occasion articulated sectarian views, as well as atheistic ones. The President chose to ignore the advice.

Revolt in ETA over killing

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

More than 100 former members of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, have condemned the killing 11 days ago of Señora Maria Dolores González, the woman who reached the highest ranks of the Basque terrorist organization before Franco died, but accepted last year the Socialist Government's offer to return to normal life.

In a statement after a meeting in San Sebastian on Saturday, they called the killing proof of the "degradation" of ETA's military wing and "the giant strides it has now taken divorcing itself from the real interests of the Basque people".

Meanwhile, for the first time, a Spanish court has awarded a six months' prison sentence to a public official after finding him guilty of falsely claiming he had been the victim of police torture.

The San Sebastian meeting came before a planned public homage to the former ETA leader in her native town, where she had been living quietly since last October.

The former ETA members at the meeting have all made their peace with the Government, either having completed prison sentences or been allowed to resume normal life.

The statement attacked ETA's violence as "Third World and reactionary". It demanded the ETA's barbed wire, who have acknowledged killing 32-year-old Señora González, that those who freely took up arms also had the right to renounce them.

Meanwhile, a Pamplona provincial court found the mayor of a small town in Navarre, who belongs to the radical Basque nationalist People's Unity Party close to ETA, guilty of calumniating Spain's security forces.

Death toll mounts in seven-year Gulf war

By Hahzir Teimourian

The war between Iran and Iraq, which enters its seventh year today, has left nearly a million dead in Iran alone so far, according to Health Ministry officials in Tehran. The number of Iranians wounded and maimed in the past six years approached 2.5 million.

The officials made clear their opposition to the Government's policy of continuing the war until complete victory is achieved over the regime of President Hussein of Iraq.

While it is obvious that the rounded figures were estimates, they are widely seen as credible and even understated.

All over the Shia Muslim regions of Iran, which make up the bulk of the country, the vast new cemeteries built for the war dead have had to be extended constantly, and the smaller towns know precisely the numbers of their young men who have not returned from the fronts.

That the word "slaughter", often used to describe the confrontations between the two armies, was not always an exaggeration was made clear by a woman from the small town of Songhor in western Iran.

"Six hundred men from our town left in February for the southern front to take part in

Iraq said yesterday its warplanes had attacked a "large maritime target", believed to be an oil tanker, off Iran's Gulf coast (AP reports from Baghdad).

The state-run news agency quoted a military spokesman who did not identify the target.

the battle for the Fao peninsula in southern Iraq", she said. "Only 20 returned."

The Health Ministry estimate of a million dead includes civilians killed in Iraqi bombings of towns and industrial establishments.

According to Mr Hans Heino Kopetzky of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, who recently visited Baghdad, Iraq's dead and wounded number between 400,000 and 600,000.

More than 60,000 Iraqis languish in Iranian prisoner-of-war camps. Iraq says it holds between 10,000 and 15,000 prisoners.

Estimating the material damage suffered by both countries is even more difficult. At least 40 small towns along their 733 miles of common border have been dynamited, or razed by artillery fire, and the houses and irrigation systems of at least 2,000 villages have been destroyed.

One of the world's largest refineries at Abadan, and the \$3 billion petrochemicals complex at Bandar Khomeini, have been largely written off.

According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping in London, more than 280 ships have been lost or damaged in the Gulf and the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

The two countries are thought to be spending between \$15 billion and \$20 billion on their military forces every year.

Iran relaxes restrictions on jail pardons

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, has relaxed the rules for pardoning imprisoned members of opposition groups, the Iran state news agency reported.

It also said that most of the women at Tehran's main jail - Evin prison - are expected to be released soon.

Ira quoted Mr Majid Ansari, the head of the prison organization, as saying that Ayatollah Khomeini told his designated successor, Ayatollah Hossein-ali Montazeri, that jailed members of the opposition "should be pardoned as soon as officials are convinced that their release will not harm society".

Previously, they could be pardoned only if it was decided they had broken with their organizations.



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The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables

PATRONS: HM THE QUEEN AND HM THE QUEEN MOTHER

Alaska race to save seals from galloping glacier

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Time is running out for thousands of animals trapped in an Alaskan fjord that has been blocked by the sudden rush of a gigantic glacier into the sea.

Seals, porpoises and others face the loss of their food supply as fresh water flowing into the fjord dilutes the salt water, and rescuers fear the onset of winter will halt their efforts to save them.

Volunteers were hoping yesterday to start bringing out about 100 seals and 50 porpoises trapped and starving in the dammed Russell fjord, near Yakutat.

Eighteen marine mammal experts are standing by, as volunteers prepare to toss herring from boats to attract the animals, catch them with nets, load them into special "kennels", and then fly them to improvised hospital pens in a nearby fishing harbour to recover strength until they can be released.

The rescuers have raised \$23,000 (£15,000) but need twice as much, and more time before the good weather ends.

The crisis began last winter, when an unexpected re-



A rescuer using a hammer to send a sound wave through the waters of Russell fjord and drive marine life into nets.

son the Hubbard Glacier suddenly accelerated. Gigantic blocks of ice, 30 stories high, began shearing off the glacier and crashing into the sea at a narrow point across the mouth of the Russell fjord and blocking it by July.

The lake, discoloured by silt and rising five inches a day behind the vast mass of ice, has pushed salt water to the

bottom as the glacial ice melts. The water level has risen 90 ft, with a 70 ft layer of fresh water on top.

Some seals are believed to have crossed the ice dam to safety, but the National Park Service has denied the rescuers permission to herd others across because of the risks.

The rare natural phenom-

enon has provided spectacular pictures for film crews, as the ice crashes down with a deafening roar. Scientists cannot explain what has prompted the surge, moving the normally stable glacier forward at the rate of 46 ft a day.

Both American and Canadian experts have been monitoring the glacier, which begins in Yukon, Canada, making the most of an unusual opportunity to observe the dynamics of glacial calving.

However, local residents are angry at the attention given to the animals, which they say overlooks the threat to their own livelihood. The 500 inhabitants of the nearby fishing village, mostly Tlingit Indians, are worried that, if the lake spills over its banks, the lake sweeping down the Stikine river could ruin the fishing and the local economy, contaminating fresh water wells and lapping on to the runways of Yakutat's airport.

The salubrious fishing stream attracts 1,500 visitors a year, and two-thirds of the adult population depend for a living on the fishing industry. They want the US Army to build a canal to divert any spillover away from the Stikine.

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Solidarity leaders meet to iron out differences over strategy for future

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, and Mr Zbigniew Bujak, the banned union's underground chief, have met for the first time since a government amnesty of political prisoners to discuss a joint strategy to criticize and, if necessary, to oppose the Polish authorities.

Mr Walesa and several other Solidarity leaders were yesterday on a workers' pilgrimage in Czeszowa, in southern Poland, and continued their discussions there.

The main session was, however, in Warsaw, in the back room of St Martin's church — formerly an aid centre for political prisoners — and apart from Mr Walesa and Mr Bujak, there were Mr Bogdan Lis and Mr Bogdan Borusewicz, prominent underground leaders, Mr Adam Michnik and Mr Jacek Kuron, opposition theorists and Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, an adviser with church contacts.

Mr Walesa said little. "We talked about the new situation following the amnesty," he said. But it is clear that Solidarity is trying to overcome differences on a number of key issues.

First, should it maintain an underground structure at all. Some, including the Roman Catholic Church, suggest that

the three remaining fugitive leaders and other rank-and-file activists on the run should turn themselves in by the end of the year, when an official promise of clemency runs out.

Others say: wait and see until the Government can be tested. Above all, many fear that underground publishers will become the target of frequent arrest.

The second issue is whether Solidarity should have anything to do with "social consultative councils" set up by the authorities to provide a wider form of consultation between the Communist Party and other Poles.

Mr Walesa is cautious on this issue and wants to know more about the powers and authority of the proposed councils.

The Catholic Church leadership seems to be very interested, seeing the councils — properly exploited — as a way of broadening national debate. But many oppositionists, including almost all of the recently released underground leaders, dismissed the councils outright.

On Friday night Poland's opposition celebrated the 10th anniversary of KOR, the Workers' Self-defence Committee. This group, which was

formed to help persecuted workers in 1976, became the nucleus of Solidarity's advisory team.

The whole of the former underground's leadership turned up at the flat of the dissident Mr Jacek Kuron. A Solidarity doctor examined some of the released prisoners, including Mr Czeslaw Bielacki, who until his release last week was on the longest hunger strike in recent Polish penal history.

The surprise guest at the party was Mr Leszek Mocinski, chief of the fiercely nationalist Confederation for Independent Poland.

Mr Walesa, who was meeting Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski — a senior churchman, who worked behind the scenes to manoeuvre the release of the 225 political prisoners — was the only member of the Solidarity hierarchy absent from the birthday party.

He denied later that this was because of a row with Mr Bujak. "We understand each other better and better," said Mr Walesa. "Of course, we don't agree on the approach to different things, but generally speaking we are at one. There are no discrepancies when it comes to goals."

Pakistan revives Kashmir issue

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Mr Muhammad Khaf Jumejo, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, is on his first visit since assuming office 18 months ago to Azad Kashmir, the part of Jammu and Kashmir state held by Pakistan.

At the weekend, he said his Government was fully committed to help the people of the state secure their right of self-

determination in accordance with the United Nations' resolution which was accepted by both India and Pakistan.

During his reception in Muzaffarabad, the capital, Mr Jumejo said his Government was keeping the Kashmir question alive by raising it at all appropriate international forums, a move which India

describes as a violation of the bilateral Simla Agreement of 1972.

Welcoming Mr Jumejo to Azad Kashmir, Mr Sikander Hayat Khan, described as the Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir, said the movement for independence of the disputed Kashmir state was being revived.



Mayor Edward Koch of New York, acknowledging the crowd as he walks down Fifth Avenue at the weekend during the annual Steuben Day parade by German-Americans.

Thousands challenge Ershad on election

From Ahmed Fazl Dhaka

More than 100 Bangladeshi MPs called on President Ershad to resign as 25,000 people demonstrated in the centre of Dhaka at the weekend, chanting slogans against next month's presidential election.

The members belonging to the Awami League-led, eight-party alliance also demanded the convening of Parliament to debate the current political crisis in the country.

The 330-seat Parliament dominated by the pro-Ershad Jatiyo Party, had a brief session in July but was prorogued after the Opposition continued to boycott the proceedings.

Demonstrators marched to the Baitul Mukarram Square, defying a ban on rallies to demand an end to the 4½-year martial law regime.

"Polls under martial law will be meaningless and will only legalize the rule of General Ershad," said Begum Khaleeda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, ousted from power by the Army in 1982.

The opposition parties boycotting the election have also decided to organize a general strike on election day, October 15.

Press strikes: More than 7,000 journalists and other press workers went on strike yesterday in support of colleagues dismissed by the publishers of *The Bangladesh Observer* and its weekly sister paper, *Chitral*, closed down because of a dispute with unions over the introduction of new technology.

The strike, called by the Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists and the Press Workers' Union, shut down at least 20 dailies and the government-controlled national news agency.

Crackdown after Tamil bomb Police round-up in curfew town

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Batticaloa, a coastal town in Sri Lanka's Eastern province, is virtually a ghost town after a car bomb explosion in which 13 people were killed and seven policemen injured. Ten people are said to have been shot in the aftermath of the blast and 32 are reported still missing.

A curfew was imposed in the area on Saturday from 2 pm to 6 am and separatist Tamil guerrillas called for a *hartal* (total work stoppage) from 6 am to 2 pm yesterday. The curfew was reimposed from 2 pm to 5 am today.

The Citizens' Committee of Batticaloa said dozens of people were still missing after last Thursday's incidents, in which police are said to have gone on the rampage after the bomb blast, shooting 10 people indiscriminately.

The committee said that, of 96 people taken into custody by the police after the incident, 64 had been released. "No one is telling us the names of the 32 still under detention and we cannot check whether they are on the list of missing people," a spokesman said.

In Madras, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) said that 35 people had been killed by the security forces on Thursday.

The Minister of National Security, Mr Lalith Athulathumudali, was quoted in a government-controlled newspaper yesterday as saying: "TULF is engaged in an exercise in arithmetic. It has multiplied the citizens' committee figure by three and a half."

A resident of Batticaloa said that about 15,000 acres of rice are ready for harvesting but people are afraid to go into the fields. He said fighting between the security forces and Tamil guerrillas in the second week of September had resulted in more than 10,000 refugees. The guerrillas have blasted bridges and railway tracks during the past two weeks in an attempt to disrupt communications and troop movements.

Meanwhile, Palipane Chandramana, the chief priest of one of the country's three most powerful sects of Buddhist monks, told a mass rally in the hill capital of Kandy that stern action would be taken by the Buddhist clergy if the Government went ahead with plans for devolution through the creation of provincial councils. He said provincial councils were not asked for or wanted by the majority Sinhalese.

The chief priest criticized a promise made to Tamil negotiators by the Government to withdraw the security forces from the troubled Northern and Eastern provinces.

The leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the former Prime Minister, Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike, said at the meeting that it would be a national tragedy if the provincial council Bill was passed. She said that MPs must be compelled not to vote for the Bill, which President Jayewardene plans to present to Parliament after the next round of talks with Tamil representatives.

More blasts hit Batticaloa

Colombo (Reuters) — A series of bombs planted by Tamil guerrillas rocked Batticaloa yesterday soon after the Government reimposed a curfew.

Residents said the blasts

were to warn people to heed rebel orders to stay indoors. No one was injured.

A government statement said guerrillas shot dead a man going to work at Eravur in the Batticaloa district.

Nakasone apology soothes Seoul

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japan attempted to patch up serious diplomatic damage and hurt feelings with an apology by the Prime Minister in South Korea at the weekend.

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone flew to Seoul specially for a two-day visit, which was billed as support for South Korea at the opening of the Asian Games.

But the real reason was to try to mend deteriorating relations, at their lowest point in many months, after comments by Mr Masayuki Fujio, later dismissed as Education Minister by Mr Nakasone, that South Korea was partly responsible for its annexation and colonization by Japan from 1910.

A South Korean trade deficit which could reach \$6 billion this year, and the perennial problem of the status of Koreans in Japan, are also constant irritants between the two neighbours, who seem unable to get away from being the "best of enemies".

At one time the South Koreans were threatening to call off the first regular meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers after Mr Fujio's opinions were published in a magazine interview. But Mr Nakasone's swift dismissal of him seems to

have satisfied Korean honour.

Mr Nakasone expressed his profound regrets to President Chun Doo Hwan during a meeting at the weekend, and said the Government took a serious view of the former minister's comments.

But as many Koreans as Japanese know that Mr Fujio was merely voicing views widely held in the right wing of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party.

So if the immediate diplomatic crisis is over, it is unlikely to be so quickly forgotten at the private level as yet another gratuitous insult for South Korea from people who regularly appear in opinion polls as their least favourite nation.

As part of his efforts to make amends, Mr Nakasone went straight to the national cemetery in Seoul to lay a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

At their second meeting yesterday, Mr Nakasone told the President that Japan would make a modification of its finger-printing system to try to ease tensions over the issue among Koreans in Japan who have to undergo finger-printing even though they may have been born in Japan and speak fluent Japanese.

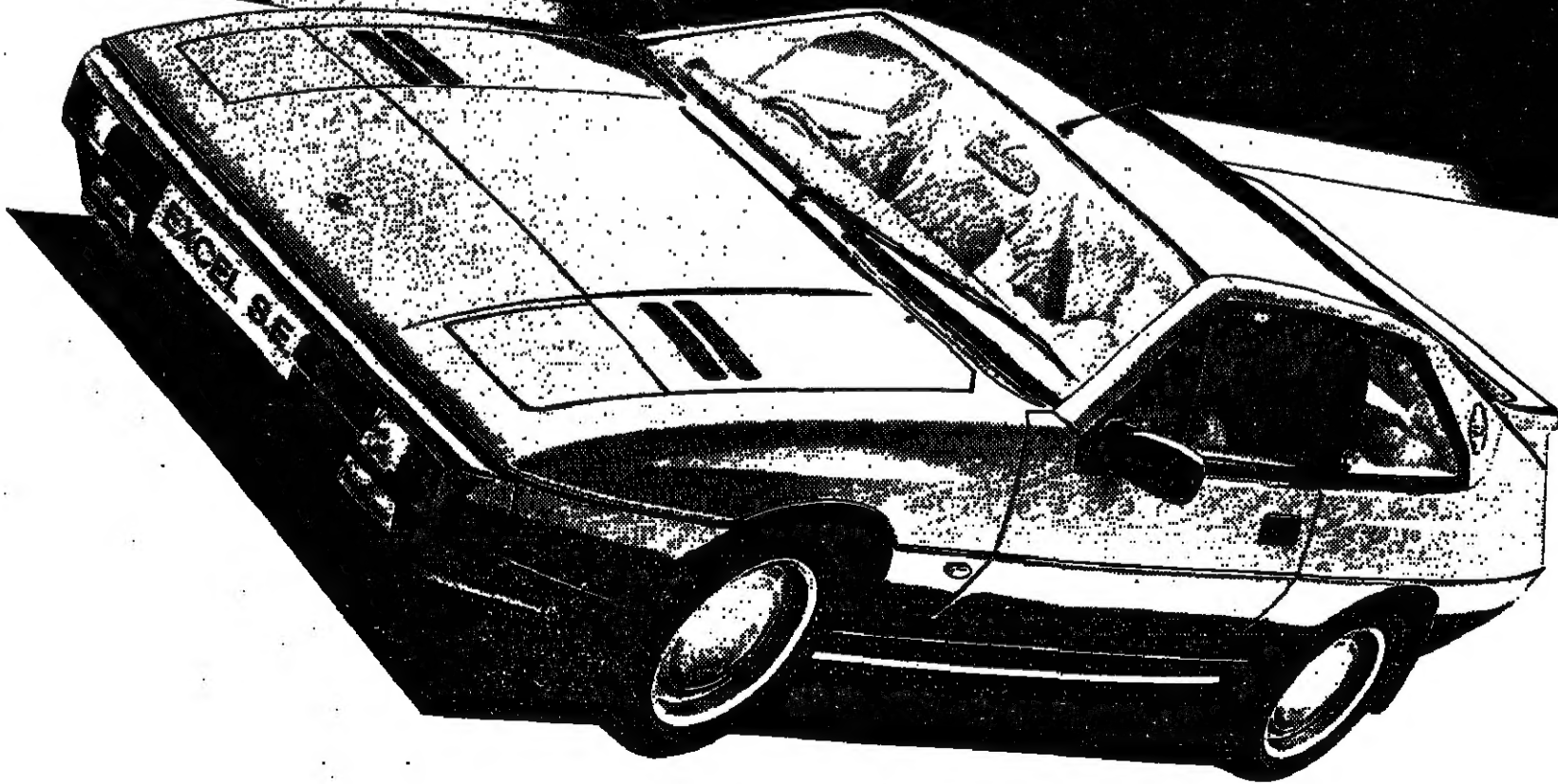


Mr Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, left, with President Chun of South Korea in Seoul yesterday.

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R A C E B R E D F O R T H E R O A D

Britain shrinks from it, but psychotherapy is growing. In the first of a three-part series, Lindsay Knight analyses its uses

Talking to the perfect stranger

Susan was a successful happy extrovert with a good social life and a career in marketing. She had always been prone to minor depressions, but accepted them and even welcomed them. The joy she was also capable of experiencing regularly seemed to make them worthwhile.

But after three months of sleepless nights unprovoked crying and the feeling that life was not worth living, she realized the need for professional help and found a psychotherapist.

Susan was lucky to have some insight into her psyche and its problems. She had a GP who did not fob her off with tranquilizers but agreed that psychotherapy was probably the answer.

General practitioners reckon that at least one in 12 patients will have a problem which is psychological rather than physical even if they themselves do not recognize that loss of appetite or chronic back pain may be linked to for example their marital difficulties.

Some will talk to their GP about the possible causes. But the majority will be prescribed drug treatment usually tranquilizers or anti-depressants and nothing else. People can become addicted to minor tranquilizers as to heroin and coming off them can be more painful.

But addiction and side-effects are not the only reasons for protest. Drugs offer only symptomatic relief; they do not solve problems, they do not get to the root of depression or anxiety and above all they do not help people to make sense of their suffering and pain.

Treatments such as psychotherapy aim primarily to do that. Psychological help is more widely available than 10 years ago but it has not swept across Britain as in some parts of the United States, where you are considered abnormal if you don't see a therapist.

And outside the metropolitan areas there is resistance among all classes. "Talking about your problems to a stranger is almost obscene" was a not uncommon response from a Yorkshireman. "In Gloucestershire we talk to our husbands we don't need therapists" said an acquaintance.

Wariness of this sort of help is partly ignorance partly the stigma attached to any problem labelled psychological. People are more relaxed about admitting to pains in the stomach than in the psyche.

"When my GP suggested I saw a marriage guidance counsellor I felt he was telling me that my backache was imaginary and that I was going mad" said Mary, a shop assistant who just managed to tell her doctor that she and her husband were thinking of separation. "I felt so ashamed." Even when people have elected psychotherapy, they may keep quiet about it. John, a teacher who has had two years of psychotherapy admitted "I don't tell

anyone at work because they'll think I'm a mental case."

Such stigma is based on fear. There is the fear of appearing weak or pathetic to allow feelings of depression or anxiety to take such a hold. "Pull-your-socks-up" therapy is sadly frequently doled out by GPs or figures of authority like teachers. There is the misconception that psychological pain is not serious, it is an excuse and sufferers are skiving.

But the greater fear is of madness, which haunts people who are depressed, crippled by a phobia, dominated by uncontrollable jealousy or just deeply unhappy. The thought of seeking professional help may seem to confirm that fear. "None of us can live without certain levels of stress and anxiety. But this level can rise to affect seriously an individual's life. This can take the form of chronic insomnia a phobia which begins to take over or a feeling of being out of control and not living life well. In each case professional help should be considered."

Psychotherapy is using people to treat other people. But unlike friendship the goal of therapy is eventually to part. The idea is that any dependence should be worked through and disappear because some people find it unnatural to build up a reliance on someone who is divorced from the rest of their life. The objective outsider is a key to any success which psychotherapy may achieve.

"Everything pours out when I see my therapist" is one common view. "I've talked about my childhood and my family in enormous detail, and learned to understand it all. I could never be so amazingly honest with a friend or lover. I would always feel I was boring them, or that they weren't really listening. I



really do have to be able to say absolutely everything, however shocking.

Therapists have to be non-judgmental and to keep their own feelings, values and experiences separate from what the patient tells them. They should not become emotionally involved. They vary in the extent to which they offer any information about themselves, the traditional psychoanalyst, for example, will still see him or herself as the blank screen Freud described.

Friends and lovers may too often advise rather than just listen. Whether the advice is sound or not, psychotherapy and counselling are based on the belief that it is better in

the long run to make up your own mind and be responsible for your own decisions and actions. Thus many practitioners work in a way that is termed non-directive.

It is essential that a therapist offers the sort of secure, trusting relationship that good parents offer their children. This is especially important for people who did not have such relationships in childhood or who have failed to achieve good relationships in adulthood.

In *The Heart of Psychotherapy*, George Weinberg comments. "As psychotherapists we will see a great many patients who have never been listened to. Their parents paid attention only when they liked what

was being said. If at all. Many of our patients would be quite different if only someone some adult had taken the time to hear them out."

As Weinberg and other therapists stress everyone underestimates how rare it is to find someone who is a good listener and who has the ability to communicate that "I hear what you are saying and it matters". They emphasize the healing quality of being listened to and of having what you say "reflected" skilfully by the therapist.

A good therapist not only listens to the patient's words but also to the emotional undertones (which may clash considerably with what is being said), noting the non-verbal clues like facial and bodily expressions. Someone might say they are very happy that their son is getting married, but the fixed smile and slight tenseness around the shoulders may belie this.

The art of listening is clearly important when the patient is telling the therapist what may have been a long-held and shameful secret for example, that he had an incestuous relationship as a child.

"We are releasing the person to reconsider it in a whole new light, by countenancing his presentation of it by merely listening" writes Weinberg. "Whatever our impact, we encourage the patient to explore new territory. And he comes to think of us as a comrade on his journey to places he has never visited before."

The phrase "a comrade on his journey" may sound romantic, but central to the psychological therapies is a belief in every individual's worth, his or her autonomy and "specialness", and the right to be taken seriously. For some the encounter may be the first time such rights have been met.

So the good therapist, for the whole of the time he sees each patient, tries to show that person respect, warmth and empathy. The fact that he or she is a professional, trained and paid to listen, does not pre-empt caring. A well-respected analyst said some of the best advice he could give to anyone considering therapy would be to find a therapist who was a "human being" someone who seemed warm, not detached and aloof.

"No matter how much craft a therapist learns, he is lost if he suppresses the power to feel distressed, helpless, or to feel exhilarated, or even loved by a patient", cautions Weinberg.

'As soon as I realized I could kill myself, I felt better'

Depression is the symptom most likely to prompt people to seek psychotherapy or counselling. The cause is frequently a relationship problem: the end of a relationship, a string of unsatisfactory relationships or the inability to form them.

Often however, people have no clear idea of the root cause, simply a feeling that something is wrong. Psychotherapist Brenda Moor commented: "A lot of my clients are materially rich but have lost their sense of identity. Their external world is fine but they feel bad inside. They need to make the connection between the external world and their internal world."

Louisa is 39, works in advertising, and felt she had recovered from her divorce five years ago. She is often happy but increasingly she has become aware that she has never faced up to her feelings about the divorce and her mother's death a few years earlier. She chose psychotherapy because she hoped that she might at last lay some ghosts and gain peace of mind by talking through the loss and grief.

Mary is in her mid-thirties. She

can hardly remember a time when she hasn't felt depressed. "Even as a child I felt lonely and alienated, a failure compared to everyone else in the family. I was the only one of six children of very successful parents to fail the 11-plus."

"I had my first attack of serious depression when I was 15, but I didn't ask anyone for help. I couldn't talk to my parents about how I felt. It may sound strange but as soon as I realized I could kill myself, that I had that option, I immediately felt much better."

A good marriage, three children and a satisfying teaching job were not enough to prevent Mary's depression returning at regular intervals. She never asked her GP to help, but she spent time analysing herself and recognized some of the underlying causes. "I still don't see marriage and children as a completion of myself. And my depression has a despair underlying it all. I really have no hope for my life."

The depression when her youngest child went to school was the worst. "I just wasn't prepared for the intensity of my feelings. I became fanatically depressed. On the surface I carried on my life as

normal but everything churned away all the time underneath."

Two years ago, she took the decision to seek professional help. She has been seeing a psychotherapist since. Emotionally, I was analysed and I realized this was an indication I needed help. I also wanted to change, to come closer to other people, and I felt I couldn't make that change on my own."

The depression of many women is linked to their single state, with feelings of isolation and failure. Carol, who has been having analysis for six years, says: "I felt forlorn, only half a person and often very lonely. I felt something was lacking in my life, that no man had chosen me as his mate."

Some people seek psychotherapeutic help for specific problems or difficulties; they recognize the sources of their depression. Jane had been married for 12 years when she discovered her husband was having an affair with one of her friends. He admitted that this wasn't the first time. Jane was devastated and they stopped talking.

"It was as if our whole relationship had been founded on a lie. I felt

completely on my own; that I was the only person this had ever happened to. I felt nobody could possibly understand."

"I felt I was going insane. My life was completely turned upside down. I felt absolute despair, just like falling down an abyss, everything was out of kilter, and I couldn't cope with the most mundane everyday tasks." She was clearly heading for a breakdown when a friend recommended marriage guidance counselling. She has been going for more than a year.

"Depression can mean a myriad of things", explained a psychotherapist, Jill Curtis. "Some people are in a total crisis, others seem to have reasonably good and successful lives, but just don't feel right. They may be the sort who discover they cannot get rid of these depressed feelings by going away on holiday."

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WEDNESDAY

How the therapist sets about mending a marriage

Sabrina's beautiful future

I have come back from Ireland with a brand-new god-daughter. Well, I haven't actually come back with her, because her parents said they hadn't gone through what seemed like a nine-year pregnancy for me to carry her away in my overnight bag. But I have been put in charge of her spiritual welfare which, since she is to be christened Sabrina and comes from a long line of blondes on both sides - may well become a full-time job.

In spite of it meaning an increased workload for her godmother, I hope she turns out a beauty, because it has not escaped my attention that beautiful women have more fun than anybody else. I think WB Yeats was being ridiculously over-cautious when he prayed for his daughter.

May she be granted beauty and yet not

Beauty to make a stranger's eye distraught

Or hers before a looking-glass,

For such Being made beautiful overmuch,

Consider beauty a sufficient end,

Lose natural loveliness and maybe

The heart-revealing intimacy

That chooses right and never

find a friend



PENNY PERRICK

of my 17-year-old self and say that it was taken last year before I fell into bad culinary habits.

My greatest fear for her is that she may be knocked into senselessness by the pendulum swing which I predict will happen in 20 years or so. At the moment, everyone is being so chaste and conscientious that it's bound to go out of fashion and poor little Sabrina will probably grow up to find a new Age of Licentiousness on her doorstep. It will be a race against time to give her a taste for work and study and serious-minded men.

In the last decade that lost its marbles, the 1960s, the most vulnerable victims were respectable men on the brink of middle age who suddenly stopped being accountants and took to bare feet and bearded heads. They had evidently been on so tight a rein that they were delighted to let it snap. In the year 2000, women are the ones who may

be tempted to do whatever the equivalent of letting it all hang out will be.

They are under so much pressure to be successful at work at the same time as being an agreeable helpmate and responsible mother that very soon they will be longing for a licence to do their own thing - which, as far as I can recall of those dreadful days of flower-power and filthy communes - means doing nothing at all.

It will be a distressing time for me if Sabrina decides she wants to do a degree course in leather applique and curls her lip at young men just because they are in management consultancy and have clean fingernails. I can only hope to dissuade her from such a course by example.

"Look," I shall say to her when she announces her intention to spend every afternoon practising meditation and self-awareness, "here I am working six hard days a week and still managing to have a very nice time. Ditto Estée Lauder, Joan Collins and Julie Burchill." Then I shall take her off to Joe Allen's for a Bloody Mary which, I suspect, is a godmother's first duty.

In Ireland I live perfectly well without a washing-machine dishwasher or food-processor. So I can't understand why since I have come back, the machines in my London flat are chugging away from morning to night and I am forever assembling and then dismantling my Moulton. There must be a sort of Parkinson's law with regard to gadgets, which states that clothes and crockery get dirty, and food needs complicated preparation according to the amount of electrical equipment available.

Princess and the pleas...

Wanted: patrons for Britain's 154,000 charities. Members of the Royal Family preferred

The Society for the Protection of Animals in North Africa (Spana) has all the qualities you could hope to find in a traditional British charity. It pleads on behalf of the mute and the four-legged, including that incomparable heart-winner, the donkey. What it does not have is a patron.

So if you feel you could lend your influence and time in the cause of donkeys, horses, mules and camels in that part of the world, they will not doubt be glad to hear from you. One other point, however, although you do not necessarily have to be a reigning monarch, membership of the Royal Family is a definite plus. For when it comes to the patron game, there is little to beat a crown on the hat-rack.

The Duchess of York would be ideal. And if she should happen to have a weakness for Saharan quadrupeds, then an awful lot of ailing camels will find a marked upswing in their quality of life. For flag-day potential, the Duchess has no equal.

Although she has made it clear that she is not accepting any such offers for the moment, the invitations are flowing in, the lobbying continues and the friends-of-friends murmur in shadowed corners, all in the interests of getting her interested.

With her ability to command headlines and television cameras, she is worth millions. "What this business is all about is pulling people, and that's what she can do," said one charity professional.

Discreetly (because patron-grabbing is, above all, a discreet business) the rush is on. And for all their sly manners, it is also a business of competition. There are 154,000 charities in Britain. There aren't 154,000 amiable royals.

Since the Queen already lends her name to 2,000 charities, the Duke of Edinburgh, 1,000, and the others are also heavily laden, you can see why there is such excitement when an unannounced and photogenic newcomer joins the Palace team.

Surprisingly, perhaps, it was Princess Anne who first pointed the way. The Royal Family had always given support in the traditional ways - and thousands of organizations had benefited - but she showed what could be done by an influential individual with enough sincerity and enthusiasm.

To be absolutely accurate, Princess Anne is not even the patron, the Queen holds that title. So it was suggested to the fund that, if they wanted a president who would like to do some work at the sharp end, they should perhaps approach the Princess. Their pleasure over that news was nothing compared to their delight later.

When she went to Africa

and the Middle East, the world's cameras tagged along behind her. Since then she has been to India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Sudan to monitor famine relief work, again it was all seen on television.

In 10 years, her chosen charity's income has risen from £4.5 million to £40 million. Even allowing for the worldwide emphasis on famine relief, much of the credit for this achievement must go to the princess. Chris Thornton explains the impact quite simply. When he joined Save The Children, less than five years ago, he had to explain to people what the organization was. "Now we are a household name," he says.

When Lady Diana Spencer married the Prince of Wales, the possibilities were immediately obvious - and in poured the applications. At first, as the Duchess of York is doing now, she declined them all. Then she began to accept a handful of the ones which particularly interested her. Help the Aged, who'd never had a Royal patron before, was one of the favoured few. "When she went to one of our homes, she wouldn't allow the old people to stand up, but insisted on kneeling by their chairs," their spokesman said. "She is absolutely charming."

Fergie and Di have brought a new excitement to the patron business. When I asked Fran Willison - director of



The Duchess: charitable

the publicity for the Muscular Dystrophy Group - if charities were interested in Fergie, she replied in two words: "Like mad."

What chance does Spana stand of catching her eye? In the bustle of modern charity work, they are perhaps a little less than ruthless. The charity was formed after a Mrs Kate Hosah took her daughter Nina on holiday to North Africa in 1921. They were appalled by the way the Arabs treated their animals and Mrs Hosah dedicated herself to improving their lot.

It is an institution so recognizably English that you find yourself casting Margaret Rutherford and Alastair Sims even as you think about it.

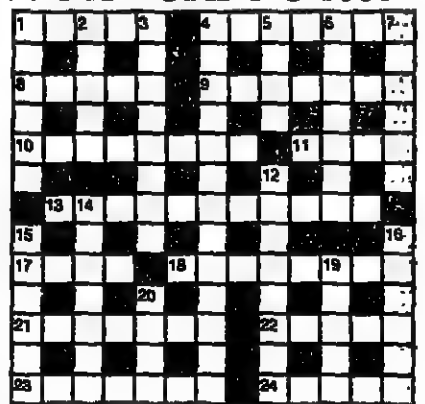
"A royal patron would be marvellous," one of Spana's officials, a retired bank manager, said. Then he added: "I imagine one has to know how to set about getting one." Unfortunately, one does.

Colin Duncan

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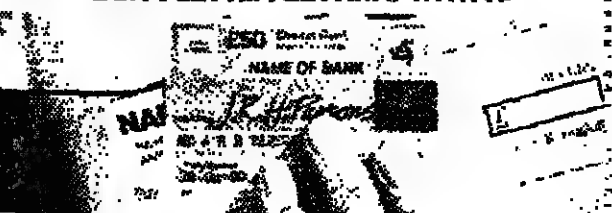
CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1060

- ACROSS
1 Jobs (5)
4 Windpipe (7)
6 Fennel (5)
9 Surface rock (7)
10 Well-known (8)
11 Sullen (4)
13 Deposit (4,7)
17 Defeat (4)
18 Open carriage (8)
21 French theatre (7)
22 Faith (5)
23 Sledge (7)
24 Periphrasis (5)
DOWN
1 Import tax (6)
2 Salacious secretion (5)
3 Indirect (8)
4 Thomson saint (6,7)
5 Lowest female voice (4)
6 Barbed missile (7)
7 Electricity unit (6)
12 Honorary professor's title (8)
14 Block (7)
15 Clearings (6)
16 Form pus (6)
19 Fruit, ice cream dessert (5)
20 Old Liberal (4)



He could be standing next to you.

A CHEQUE CARD THIEF IS AFTER YOUR CARD. DON'T LET HIM GET AWAY WITH IT.





THE TIMES DIARY

Keeping apart

Two South African diplomats attending the Liberal party assembly in Eastbourne this week are being warned by the organizers not to cause any trouble. A wise precaution, since one of them is Richard Davis, the coloured diplomat among the group which created a storm at last week's SDP conference by gatecrashing a private reception and an indiscretion compounded by the ambassador asking the party to change its policy on apartheid. When Davis and colleague arrive at Eastbourne the conference chairman, Roger Hayes, will lecture them on Liberal policy towards their country — to force an end to apartheid through disinvestment and psychological sanctions, but not by a full trade embargo — and will then caution them against any attempt to bust in on fringe meetings or organize anything from the floor. Hell hath no fury like the wrath of a Liberal.

Marginal seats

This year's assembly sees a partial return to the Liberals' traditional policy of letting unknown delegates sit on the platform with the leader and other bigwigs. In Dundee last year only the important and famous were allowed to sit in full view of the cameras, mainly because space was limited to one row. In Eastbourne, with two rows, democratic values have returned, albeit with qualifications: the front row is set aside for dignitaries, while the one behind is open to anyone, on a first-come, first-served basis. I predict a daily stampede.

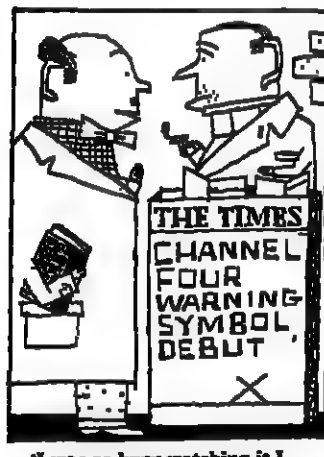
Fashists

Next month the Communist Party's monthly magazine, *Marxism Today*, hosts what it is vaunting as the first ever left fashion show, in which "the very latest designers from college will present their work". In case it all proves too much for the comrades, there will also be items of sartorial conservatism, including such old favourites as Ken Livingstone's flared trousers and safari jacket, the Trotskyite flat top and the workist donkey jacket and badges. Forewarned is forearmed.

Paris, natch

Who is to be the next man in Paris? I can reveal that the Foreign Office has lined up Ewan Ferguson, former ambassador to South Africa, who in his youth played rugby for Scotland. Ferguson, now in charge of Africa and the Near East at the FO, gets the plum posting as a consolation prize after being pipped for the job as head of the Foreign Office by Sir Patrick Wright. The appointment has yet to be approved by Mrs Thatcher, and there is speculation that Sir Crispin Tickell, now permanent under secretary at Overseas Development, may mount a counterstrike. Tickell, furious at FO plans to make him ambassador designate to the UN, would dearly love the Paris job.

BARRY FANTONI



"I was so busy watching it I missed the sex and violence"

A real jemmy

The National House Building Council's conference next month features a keynote speech by the Prince of Wales and two talks on making your home secure. One will be given by the Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, and the other, subject to availability, by a real expert on the subject — a burglar. The council is looking for someone who is not currently serving a sentence and for whom the police are not looking. As the conference organizer, Connie Higgins, told me: "We don't want to engage someone who is going to be nicked when the Home Secretary speaks." One can see her point.

Up in lights

I was lucky enough to see eight pages of the Book of Kells at one showing in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, at the weekend. Not such paltry news as it may sound: the college had doubled the usual quota of pages on display to celebrate the announcement of a new facsimile edition of the book, to be published in Lucerne. To the uninitiated, I should explain that the Book of Kells is an early 9th century illuminated manuscript of the four gospels and one of Ireland's greatest treasures. Anyone who buys the facsimile will be able to flick straight through all 680 pages, though the \$10,000 price tag will ensure that the work retains its scarcity value. One more snag: it won't be published until 1990. As if we hadn't waited long enough already.

PHS

So little time for Alliance

Robin Oakley, Political Editor, on why the Liberal assembly will avoid rocking the boat over differences with its SDP partners

There was no world situation so bad, America's allies used to say, that a few well-chosen words from John Foster Dulles could not make a thousand times worse. Since it was formed five years ago, the SDP has come to feel the same about the annual assembly of its Liberal allies.

If you accept that in the run-up to an election quiet competence is the objective, then the SDP's own well-ordered conference was a success. David Steel has a much harder job in trying to drill his far more disparate army into the obedience and as the full Liberal assembly opens today there remain three potential flashpoints: defence, nuclear power and the SDP's plan for merging tax and social security.

The SDP conference did its best to smooth the way to an eventual compromise with the Liberals on nuclear defence. David Owen, uncharacteristically effeminate, said in public as well as in private that the SDP could not expect to bounce the Liberals into something they had not had time to think out, and the "minimum European deterrent" is a concept new to Liberal assembly deliberations. The SDP conference did agree, too, not to stick to the rigid letter of its 1985 defence policy and its defence spokesman, Charles Kennedy, pleased Liberal observers by affirming that the SDP did not insist on the replacement of Polaris "come what may". But for all those examples of

gesture politics, Owen still insists that he will not go into an election without what he regards as a sensible defence policy for the SDP, and that means whatever the Liberals do.

Liberal activists say that Steel did himself a power of good in his own party by standing up to Owen during the row over the Alliance defence commission in early summer. There should be fewer cries at Eastbourne that Steel has let Owen get the better of him, especially after his only half-joking reference to "Superb Owl" at the SDP conference. That was definitely designed for home consumption.

But Steel still has to sell a compromise to his party, and the rank and file — who are ready to accept the Spitting Image image of him as Owen's vest pocket decoration — will not be pleased with his latest pronouncements on defence.

In television interviews after his appearance at Harrogate, Steel went further than he has ever done before on the need for a Polaris replacement. There will be some gnashing of teeth, but in the end Steel will probably get his way on defence.

After five years of Alliance politics, the Liberals have changed. It is not only the former

prominent nit-pickers who now run multi-million pound council budgets, but many of the rank-and-file who can see the need for Alliance unity if they are to have a taste of power at Westminster. Steel got his way in a tricky defence debate last year by a small margin. With an election ahead he should get the votes he needs.

The question of the SDP plan for merging tax and benefits is rather more complex. It was discussed along the way with the Liberals but they did not know when Owen was going to make it the centrepiece of the Alliance election shop window. And the public relations shambles of its first presentation in August left many Liberals aghast at the political task of selling something so complicated.

The difficulty for the Liberals is that they have been pressing for some time for Owen to show less of his tough side and more of the tender. Now that he has done so as wholeheartedly as he has, they can hardly fail to go along with him. But once again, Owen will have succeeded in hijacking the Alliance agenda.

Although they co-operate well on the ground in local government and in by-election battles, the two Alliance partners do still have real differences. The SDP is a party of

managers; the Liberals a party of campaigners in the mould of their president, Des Wilson. Where the SDP is collectivist, Liberals are individualists. They resent Owen's rarely concealed contempt for Steel's lack of authority over his party and his dismissal of its activists as an anarchic rabble. There will have to be an outlet for those irritations on one issue at least at Eastbourne.

This issue is likely to be nuclear power. On Thursday the Liberals can show their independence by backing a call for the phasing out of nuclear power stations, in contrast to the SDP's vote last week in favour of building more. That will be enough to show Owen that they cannot be taken for granted, without proving a major threat to Alliance unity. It would also help to discharge some of the Liberal irritation at Owen's praise for the Liberal contribution in giving the SDP's environmental policies a greener tinge. They regard that as patronizing, bearing the implication that the Liberals are good on fringe issues while the SDP can be trusted to get on with the real meat of politics.

Unless things go badly wrong, therefore, there is likely to be no quarrel in the face, just a slap on the wrist. For what the Liberals, like the SDP, are beginning to realize is that time is running out. They must stop making policy and start selling what they have got. And they have got to stop talking to themselves and begin addressing the voters outside.

After Stockholm, Michael Binyon assesses the outlook for Geneva

Washington With the successful conclusion of the 35-nation Stockholm conference on disarmament in Europe, the West is about to approve the first arms control agreement with the Russians since President Reagan came to office six years ago. The agreement on confidence building measures will not dismantle a single nuclear weapon or remove one soldier from foreign soil. But, in Washington at least, it is a symbolic victory for the advocates of arms control and comes as Soviet and US negotiators begin another round of the seemingly interminable Geneva talks on reducing nuclear weapons.

This time however an unusual expectancy hovers in the air. There is the question of the US-Soviet summit and — assuming that the Daniloff affair does not destroy everything — both sides want to show some progress.

The Russians have made significant concessions in recent months, the pace of talks has quickened and Reagan has appeared increasingly optimistic. Arms experts meeting in Moscow and Washington have got down to real business, and the volume of public rhetoric has been toned down.

There is plenty of lost time to make up. For more than a year after the talks began in March 1985, both sides were shadow boxing. The Russians, though increasingly adept at the propaganda battle, put forward little except slogans. Washington, divided on what to offer and what to demand, did not know whether Moscow's ambiguity and contradictions showed a lack of will or a lack of direction as the leadership changed. The talks were little more than a charade.

In the middle of this year, however, Moscow began to respond to the US proposals in the strategic field, one of the three areas of negotiation. By dropping their insistence that American missiles and aircraft based in Europe be counted as strategic weapons, the Russians brought the two sides' proposals for cutting offensive weapons closer together. By relaxing their call for a total ban on research on "space strike weapons" they also removed a big obstacle to progress in discussing defensive weapons. There was a willingness at least to listen to the US plans for strategic defence.

Basically, Moscow proposed a deal that links offensive and defensive by exchanging cuts of roughly 25 per cent in missile warheads and 50 per cent in strategic launchers (as defined by the Americans) for a commitment by both sides to abide by a strengthened Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty for 15-20 years and to limit research on missile defence to the laboratory. In a way, Moscow was offering to restore the symmetry between offensive and defensive limitations that was the foundation of the original Salt



Arms control: is the thaw here to stay?

agreements in 1972, but which was later eroded by the growth of offensive systems. The Americans had previously warned that the ABM treaty could not stand alone. The 1986 Soviet proposals seemed to come to the same conclusion. President Reagan has done his best to keep his reply confidential. But many of the details leaked out, including an apparent offer to delay the deployment of any space-based defensive system for seven and a half years. The US has now gone further, and has formally decided to back away from a proposal for an immediate 50 per cent cut in US and Soviet ballistic missile warheads, and — narrowing the negotiating gap — is now proposing a reduction of 30 per cent.

However, big differences still remain, especially on the Strategic Defence Initiative. The Russians want tight restrictions on the kind of SDI research to be permitted, which Washington opposes; and the US has proposed deep cuts in large Soviet land-based missiles, which Moscow opposes.

But more progress does seem likely in other fields, particularly

in reducing the number of intermediate range missiles and in verification and confidence building measures in the conventional field. At Stockholm the Russians have finally accepted the principle of on-site inspection and aerial verification of troop movements and concentrations in Europe. They are offering to take Nato inspection teams in Soviet aircraft; Nato has suggested that neutral planes be used, but the Russians are not expected to agree to this for fear they would be used for spying. The compromise now being worked out is that the nationality of the planes could be settled on a case-by-case basis.

The question of verification has long been the sticking point at yet another set of talks, the marathon Vienna negotiations on conventional Mutual and Balance Force Reductions (MBFR) in Central Europe. Here the West has made a concession in not insisting first on determining the exact size of Warsaw Pact forces in the area, but agreeing first to consider verification procedures. The West is now bargaining over how many annual inspections would be

permitted, and where, and some glacial progress has been made.

Geneva is also the site of discussions on two other vital areas of arms control: the banning of chemical weapons, and underground nuclear tests. On the latter, the Russians have been making the running, certainly in propaganda. The US has found it hard to answer Gorbachev's repeated calls to join his current unilateral moratorium on underground tests, and indeed officials here now admit in private that the US is unwilling to accept this even if effective verification procedures could be established.

The US argument in public is that at present the Russians may still be able to break a ban, as they did in the early 1960s. In private, officials say that as long as nuclear weapons are to remain a deterrent, new ones must be tested. A convinced US hard line on this point will make a comprehensive test ban treaty very hard to achieve. Indeed any, or all, of the arms negotiations could get stuck, and there would be some in the US administration who would not be sorry. However, both President Reagan and most of his top advisers are committed to getting agreements provided they can be verified and US national security is maintained.

If it is hard to get anything in time for a summit and smooth Gorbachev's way here, that, the top officials say, is too bad. On the other hand, almost no one wants the ups and downs of the Daniloff affair and other irritants to halt the Geneva negotiations now that they seem to be making real progress.

The king and the glamorous Mrs X

Oslo Norway is going through a literary and political scandal that could generate much heat, and perhaps shed a little light, well into the winter. It began at the end of August with a pre-publication leak of what was to become known immediately as "that book", although its actual title, *Diary from the King's Council*, was on the face of it most unlikely to set any antenae quivering. Its ostensible subject matter seems even less the stuff of sensation: the records kept by Jens Haugland, now aged 76, while justice minister from 1956 to 1963.

The scandal broke more than a week before publication date. Haugland's publisher, Det Norske Samlaget, insists that it was not by design, but because "someone in the government went to the king with the manuscript without telling us". Publication was brought forward immediately, and the book is now prominently displayed in every bookshop.

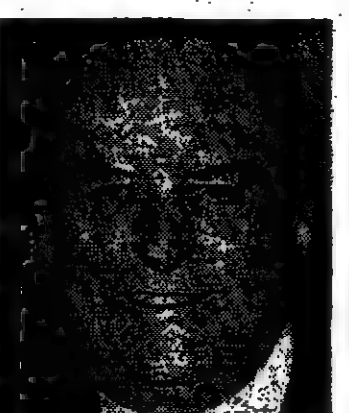
As is so often the case in literary sensations, the contents of the diaries that have provoked such uproar are a very small part of the whole, almost throwaway asides

in accounts of who said what to whom at this meeting or that, of interest primarily to students of Nordic history.

The part that has caused the controversy, so sensitive that even a passing reference to it after almost 30 years can still shock Norwegian society to the core, concerns the relationship that King Olav, now aged 83, was alleged to have had with a raven-haired beauty of the day who owned one of Oslo's most fashionable shops. Although her name is known to many Norwegians, she is referred to in the book, and in press reviews, only as "Mrs X".

Both the king and "Mrs X" — who is still alive — denied the story at the time, and discussion of it in the Norwegian press was very short-lived; but Haugland suggests in his diaries that the affair was serious enough to warrant use of the word abdication in high-level discussions.

The king was (and remains) a widower, his wife, the Swedish Crown Princess Märtha, having died in 1954. Public reaction to the rumour says much more about the attitude of Norwegians to their royal family than about any issues



Olav, widower dogged by a 30-year-old rumour

of personal morality or standards of public behaviour.

A second strain of scandal to emerge in the diaries is the alleged surveillance of the wife of the Labour prime minister of the time, the Rev Einar Gerhardsen, by the Norwegian equivalent of MI5, for reasons that remain unclear. The surveillance, according to discussions recorded by the author, was ordered by the head of security, Asbjørn Bryhn, with at

least the knowledge of the general secretary of the Labour Party, Håkon Lie, but otherwise independently of any normal government channels.

Werna Gerhardsen was a lively and popular figure, and her husband was known to rely heavily on her shrewd political judgment. There seems to have been no reason to question her loyalty beyond the fraternal contacts with Soviet and East European countries to which any active young socialist in Europe during her girlhood would have been reasonably exposed. According to Haugland's notes, the surveillance was called off when Gerhardsen discovered it.

The scandalized public, egged on by the popular press, is muttering to itself: "There ought to be a law." There is. The statutes impose a 40-year moratorium on the public disclosure of privileged government discussions, and there is even something very like a law of lese majeste on the books. The only trouble is that no one can remember when either was last used, if ever.

Tony Samstag

Anne Sofer

A new fountain of idealism

For me the high points of the SDP conference at Harrogate last week were the debate on tax and benefit reform and a truant visit to Fountains Abbey.

The truaney was justified by the rare delight of the occasion. Fountains is apparently the most visited National Trust property; it has a huge car park and I can imagine that when it is full of coaches and the ruins swarming with people it is a little more difficult to enjoy. A friend warned me that every time she went to Fountains it was raining. But this was a sparkling early September morning; rooks wheeled around the great tower and the mighty hand-hewn arches, cloisters and transept stood like a giant's altar at the end of the grassy valley of the river Skell. It was a magical sight — and there was hardly anybody else there.

The guide book told me that the abbey was founded in 1132 by 13 Benedictine monks from York seeking a life of greater austerity. They started building in what was a thorny wilderness, in the depths of winter, ill clothed and with little food. Subsequently they joined the Cistercians, then a spiritual force sweeping Europe, and embarked on four centuries of growth, prosperity, controversy, crisis and, finally, dissolution.

During that time the foundation seems to have lost its way. On its dissolution the treasure was falling into the king's hands included rich vestments, silver chalices, jewel encrusted croziers and extensive estates. At the beginning the Cistercian order had deliberately sought out waste and marginal lands which were farmed with the labour of unpaid lay brothers. They contributed to the strides in farming techniques made during the 12th century and established Yorkshire as a centre of the wool and cloth trade. As with New England's puritans or Israel's kibbutzniks, an idealistic determination to set up a society purged of the debilitating wealth and luxury of the old produced in the end an astonishing prosperity.

Even in the early years they seemed to have spent a lot of time and energy on factions and politicking, towns, splits and confrontation. In what seems a brutally unchristian spirit they dispossessed neighbouring villagers who got in the way of their new farming projects. They quarrelled with the king and with the archbishop, and St Bernard himself had to keep coming over to patch up a diplomatic truce. It does not sound like the haven of spiritual peace which it appears today. And as the guide book points out, the very spaces and proportions that are so striking now would never have been seen by inmates or visitors then: it was all sub-divided and cluttered with outbuildings. Yet the simple grandeur of what has survived gives the lie to all the pettiness of the record. No one who sees it can doubt that a grand idea, a mighty creative spirit, was at work.

And what, you may well ask, has all this to do with the SDP, or Harrogate, or tax reform? I am making no overblown comparisons. I am certainly not claiming that the founders of the SDP did the equivalent of going off into the wilderness (though they made considerable sacrifices that now are all too often forgotten); nor would I dream of prophesying that the architecture of our tax and benefit proposals will survive to be gaped at in wonder by future generations (though I believe they will get closer to it than many other trivial suggestions).

What makes me dare to connect the two totally disparate experiences of standing on the turf of the open-roofed choir at Fountains Abbey and sitting in the soulless air-conditioned modern comfort of the Harrogate Conference Centre is a simple realization: that a powerful idea can outlast all the people and circumstances that gave it birth, and all the clutter of its ramifications.

The founding principle of the SDP is that printed on our membership cards: we exist to create an "open, classless and more equal society". Vague waffle, sneered the world. What! You with your Volvos and claret? Come off it!

Over the summer, as the press carried stories of embarrassment, back-tracking and damage limitation over our tax and benefit proposals, ordinary members of the party who had no other information wondered if perhaps it was all true. Maybe the Alliance was destined to be a mere middle-of-the-road, protest vote after all.

What made the debate at Harrogate such an emotional event for many was not merely the excellence and conviction of the speakers — though that was by universal opinion impressive — but the sense of relief that came with the realization that there was no question of back-tracking, that virtually nobody wanted it, that we had meant what we said from the very start.

Press comment has concentrated on the redistributive effects of the proposals — and exaggerated them. Few have mentioned the transformation in terms of order, sense, fairness and simplicity they would bring about. I sometimes wonder how many people's own mental stability is affected by the Kafkaesque sensation that the world has gone mad: when they find that going back to work will lower the family income, or when it appears that the only way to feed, clothe and house their families is to trail from one bureaucracy's office to another, filling out forms they don't understand and receiving conflicting advice.

Is the restoration of sanity a moderate, or a radical proposition? The fact that the question can be asked shows the mess society is in, and its need for new inspiration.

The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

moreover... Miles Kington

Relatively, he's just a joke

People Who Do Very Unusual Jobs Indeed. No 29: A comedian who tells son-in-law jokes

Betty Blanco is her name. She's 55, looks a bit like Les Dawson and does interminable jokes about her son-in-law. After all the mother-in-law jokes in the world, she thinks it's about time someone got at all the lazy, good-for-nothing louts who marry your daughters. So she gets up on the stand at clubs and pubs and lays into the young British male. What's he like, this son-in-law of hers?

"He's a born moaner. He blames everything on Mrs Thatcher. He's pig-ignorant — in fact he's so pig-ignorant I don't know what keeps his ears apart. His education was complicated by the fact that he stayed home during holidays, and during term-time as well. He played tennis so often that when he left school at sixteen he didn't know which school to leave. I'm not saying he's illiterate exactly, but he finds page 3 of the Sun very heavy going."

Building up a routine about a son-in-law has been hard, she says, because nobody has ever done it before. Making fun of the bossy old dragon of a mother-in-law was an established industry; making fun of youth is harder, especially as you have to bring sex into it, and then make middle-aged jokes about it.

"He's pig-ignorant about sex as well. He thinks that Johnson's Baby Powder is a kind of contraceptive. I asked him one day if he knew anything about miscarriages. He said, 'Yes, it's a British Rail beauty contest, isn't it?' Actually, I think that if he were given the choice between sex and violence, he'd probably choose violence. He stayed home the other night to play Monopoly with us. When he landed on Liverpool Street Station, he kicked it to pieces."

So how did he come to marry Betty Blanco's daughter?

"I'm not saying that my son-in-law is unambitious; all I'm saying is that on the day of the wedding my Tracey only had ten pence in the world and he was still marrying her for her money. He had the decency to come to me before he proposed and say, 'Mrs Blanco, I

want to marry your daughter. I said, 'What prospects have you got?' He said, 'That depends — how much can you lend me?'

"His idea of giving Tracey a special treat is taking her down to the Dog and Duck and letting her buy him a round. When they got married, he said he was taking her to a surprise destination for their honeymoon. She was surprised all right; it was the Dog and Duck. They keep a special seat for him there; you can always find him under it."

And what does this jewel of a boy do for a living?

"Work? Don't make me laugh! He thinks that drawing dolo-money is a full-time occupation — ask him to fill in his place of work and he gives the address of his DHSS office. The only job of any kind he's ever had was stealing cars, and he was so bad at it that he had to walk home from work. He brought me a wing mirror home one day. I said, 'What do we want a wing mirror for?' He said: 'I'm stealing a car bit by bit, on the instalment plan.'

It wasn't true, though — the fact was he was such a bad car thief he couldn't get inside the cars. There was a time last year we had fifty wing mirrors and two hundred dried wipers in the front room. In fact, he was so bad at getting into cars that he used to wait until the owner arrived with the key, then try to jump in before him. What an idiot. Don't get me wrong, though, I'm not saying he's a villain. All I'm saying is that when you talk about being on the wrong side of the law, he thinks you mean being a policeman."

"I don't say he's work-shy, mind. All I'm saying is that he went straight from school to retirement without the customary gap in between. If he was offered a real job, I think he'd apply for political asylum. I don't know what the other three million unemployed are like, but if my son-in-law were in regular employment, he'd have this country on its knees in no time."

Seriously, does he really have a son-in-law like this?

"Honestly, I do have a son-in-law and he's a lovely lad. There's absolutely nothing he wouldn't do for me. That's what he does for me, actually. Absolutely nothing."



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LIBERAL REALISM

Once again the Liberals are holding their conference under the shadow of Dr David Owen. That is not simply a matter of timing, a mere function of the fact that the Social Democrats hold their conference first, it is a statement of the political substance of the two Alliance leaders. Dr Owen casts shadows. Mr Steel fights from them.

The SDP leader's public domination in debate is infuriating to those in the Liberal rank and file, who have often wanted to reassert their own separate identity and will attempt to do so again this week. It leads to difficulties for Mr Steel, who has to spend much of his conference time papering over Alliance cracks.

It also needs careful consideration from those who will be tuning in to the Eastbourne media circus. For although the influence of Dr Owen is likely to outweigh by far the numerical representation of his supporters in any post-election grouping of the Alliance, it may not outweigh it by far enough. The man in the shadows is the man who needs to be watched.

When the SDP was founded five years ago, the Liberal party began a consequent process of change, which many of its supporters did not want and many more did not think could come about. It now appears that a veritable transformation has taken place, that unilateralism has given way to multilateralism, that pavement politics has given way to power politics, that "growth" has become as important as

"green". This year's Liberal agenda reads not unlike an SDP handbook. There is not a single motion due to be debated with which Mr Steel is not happy.

The motion on defence, so long an issue of conflict between the two parties, is one for which Dr Owen could happily vote. It welcomes the Alliance Joint Commission, calls for a stronger European pillar within Nato and does not rule out replacing Polaris. Not only is this set to pass, but Steel's associates are saying confidently that any amendments which oppose the replacement of Polaris will be voted down.

This represents a major shift in the message of a Liberal party, which only two years ago voted for the "immediate withdrawal of cruise missiles from the UK" and clearly rejected submarine-launched cruise missiles (Dr Owen's favourite means for implementing a minimum European nuclear deterrent).

What are the reasons? The first is that local power has undoubtedly led to realism. The Association of Liberal Councillors, once the vanguard of the radical wing, has now become more conservative. Gone are those golden days of making up weird and wonderful policies on just about everything. When they consider a ban on the sale of goldfish in plastic bags, they consider the risk of losing the balance of power along with the fairground vote. Now that they hold some form of power on 46 councils, voters are

more valuable than goldfish.

The second reason is one of intra-Alliance politics. Because Dr Owen so forcefully opposed the Joint Commission as a fudge, Liberals rallied round a document which they might have rejected if it had had Owen's original support. Not for the first time Steel is privately pleased that Owen made his outburst. It improves the prospects of Alliance power.

But if it took an Owenite thunderstorm to clear the air, Olympian thunderbolts may be necessary to keep it so. Mr Michael Meadowcroft and other parliamentary colleagues will still be opposing the report this week. According to Mr Meadowcroft it is "weaponised" rather than "values-led", and goes against the spirit of the Alliance by imposing its findings on the two parties from the top. Until Owen's outburst this group might have been expected to carry a significant part of the party. Such support, however, is not demolished by one SDP strike.

When the SDP leader stands up this afternoon to address the Liberal conference, he can be forgiven for feeling satisfaction at his part in separating his Alliance partners from the more embarrassing associations of their past. But that Alliance is, in his own words, going through a period of rapid evolution. He should not forget that in evolutionary struggles the survival of the fittest has for long periods meant the survival of the largest and the hungriest for power. Neither should the electorate.

IF NOT PRIVATIZATION, THEN WHAT?

In a little-reported speech at the beginning of last week's SDP conference the party's Trade and Industry spokesman, Mr Ian Wigglesworth, addressed himself to the future of the UK car industry. This ought to be fertile territory for the self-styled "thinking" wing of the Alliance. The Government has spectacularly failed to provide an answer to the problems of the state-owned Rover Group, unless we are to be satisfied with its new name. The Labour Party can be relied upon for nothing more than greater generosity with the taxpayers' money. So what did Mr Wigglesworth have to say?

He genuflected to the friends of Mr Neil Kinnock: "an Alliance Government would not allow the collapse of such a vital part of our manufacturing base". He bowed to Mr Norman Fowler's phalanx of frightened Midlands MPs whose "justified outcry" forced the repudiation of Austin Rover's merger with Ford. He even had something for the harder-headed Right to whom he offered praise for Japanese efficiency standards.

But what would be his ministerial answer to a company that is brushing perilously close to that Great British ditch where rusting motor cycles lie? "To continue with the existing long-term strategy for the Rover Group" plus the application of "exciting options" such as employee buy-outs at Land Rover, where they are appropriate.

Mr Paul Channon, the Government's ineffective Industry Secretary, faces no political threats from this quarter. But the real-life industrial threats remain. They are being reinforced as every month goes by.

The eventual privatization of Austin Rover is still the Government's fond ambition. Privatization has been a powerful weapon over the past seven years. For successful capital-hungry giants like British Telecom or salvageable some-time failures like British Airways or Jaguar, it is the best possible answer. The promise of privatization for the car makers still appears occasionally in the press as a result

of optimistic ministerial leaks.

But optimism is not a policy by itself. A privatized Austin Rover looks increasingly to be no more than a pipe dream. If the balance of probability is that none will ever want to buy the company in anything like its present form, can it be right for the company and the Government to continue on their current ill-defined course?

The gloomy background to the Rover problem is by now well known. It may be recalled, for example, that in 1975 the Downing Street Think Tank (not an organization known for its rose-tinted spectacles) produced a "worst case" scenario for UK car production in 1985 of just under one and a half million vehicles. The actual figure for 1985 was barely one million vehicles. Imports, which in 1975 accounted for 28 per cent of domestic demand, today regularly take between 55 and 60 per cent. In 1975 Japanese cars were a joke and Korean cars would have been an even bigger joke if anyone had ever seen one.

It was a tough decade for all the Western European car making nations. But Britain found it toughest. In West Germany, France and Italy there is now at least one native company which can compete in the mass market car business on a global scale. The question for the UK Government (any UK government) is how much does it want to stay in this club. At all costs? Very much? Not very much?

Earlier this year the Government tried the solution of handing over Austin Rover to Ford. This would, at least, have cemented Ford's interest in Britain. But the initiative collapsed in the same chauvinistic mire as stifled the General Motors deal with Leyland Vehicles. So the questions remain. Will Rover be left with the flag-end of a Government policy that is either inappropriate or unapplied?

The pace of change is quickening. Austin Rover's market share is now down to barely 14 per cent, six per cent below the figure on which its financial dealings with the Treasury are based. Losses for

the first half year were more than £60 million.

Ford has survived better than most but is anxious about its UK prospects, particularly in the light of the threat to its fleet markets from Nissan's expanding plant in the north-east. Will Ford again consider taking Austin Rover? Is anyone trying to persuade it to do so? The future of Vauxhall can hardly be assured with any confidence, after General Motors' rapid closure of its large commercial vehicle making capacity (as threatened at the time of the Land Rover row).

Any serious politician must see the possibility of the current big names of the British motor industry being reduced to Jaguar, Rolls Royce and a few three-wheelers. Perhaps Nissan will expand further to fill the gap but we know little of the company's long-term intentions.

There is little sign from the Government whether it would mind its policy vacuum on the subject of the car industry being translated into an industrial vacuum in which there was virtually no car industry. The strategy of rationalization leading to privatization works only when there is a plausible possibility of the latter occurring within a reasonable timescale.

If there is no such possibility, then the best managers lack proper goals and the worst seek solace in "rescue" by Mr Kinnock. Meanwhile at the heart of the business the "For Sale" sign has serious dangers, not least for the company's biggest off-balance sheet asset, the loyalty of its dealer network.

There is much (mostly realistic) talk within the company about lower levels of market share and some (mostly unrealistic) talk about higher levels of profitability. How long are dealers to wait for this new phase of the car wars without any idea where the retreat is intended to stop? Should tax-payers be so patient while Tory politicians stick to policies they have failed to carry out, Labour politicians grasp for the past, and Alliance politicians spray vague promises around spawnto bars?

Rover without recourse to any "highly effective research unit", and that is simply the same efficiency and reliability as that on offer from the Japanese factories.

Furthermore, I have no objection to them making a honest profit from a satisfied customer until such time as those left in the British car industry can offer the same standard or better.

I ride a British Velocette motor-cycle for amusement, but would need to consider Japanese machinery if ever I were to return to that mode of transport as the sole means.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD F. K. HOARE,
Greenacre,
Duck Street,
Elham,
Canterbury, Kent.

Centenary tapestry

From Mr K. M. Reader
Sir, The Battle and District Historical Society's exhibition in Battle Abbey as their contribution to the recent Domesday Tapestry celebrations a full-size tapestry, facsimile of the Bayeux Tapestry, completed by the ladies of the Leek School of Embroidery in 1886.

This attracted much interest and favourable comment, not only as a splendid reproduction of an important piece of evidence about "1066 and All That" but also as a superb example of Victorian needlework.

What a pity, then, that it cannot be placed on permanent display in some similarly appropriate setting.

Buying British

From Mr R. F. K. Hoare
Sir, I can tell your correspondent, Michael Kinnerly-Taylor (September 5) exactly what I want (and I suspect most others) from

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Seeking a way to combat terrorism

From the Director of the Council for Education in World Citizenship

Sir, In your leader (September 8) "They must not succeed", following the latest example of international terrorism, you rightly warn against governments losing their way "in an orgy of recrimination and dissent". You also accept that most (I would say all) countries "need each other in the campaign against terrorism" and that "there should be much greater co-operation between them".

Yet you make no reference to the United Nations - which is surely the only body empowered to implement such co-operation. Admittedly the UN has frequently become moribund as a result of disagreement between the major powers.

But last December, the General Assembly unanimously and unequivocally condemned "all acts, methods and practices of terrorism whenever and by whomever committed"; and a few days later, the Security Council (also unanimously and unequivocally) condemned all acts of hostage taking.

So much for the will. What of the way? We already have the force of international law. Conventions exist to cover most exigencies and another is being drawn up by the International Maritime Organisation in London to cover terrorism aboard or against ships.

All that remains is to ensure that they can be implemented. The UN Secretary-General should now be empowered to create:

1. A conciliation unit (this has not hitherto been the UN's greatest strength and assistance might be obtained from the non-governmental International Peace Academy).
2. A task force, independent of the SAS and its counterparts but with as much expertise.
3. A special court - under the aegis of the International Court of Justice.
4. A detention centre and prison on an island or a remote area, manned by a UN security force

Respiratory care

From Dr Stephen G. Spiro

Sir, Many would agree with Stuart Haywood and John Yates ("London's unhealthy appetite", September 5) that there is a shallowness of debate within the NHS on health issues, but to claim that Bloomsbury Health Authority has five times more chest medicine than other English regions is a gross distortion of staffing levels in general - although there still remain some regions with deplorable levels of respiratory care.

Respiratory medicine is currently under great threat, with policies of non-replacement of retiring consultant staff. This has caused a desperate log jam at senior registrar, lecturer and registrar level within the specialty. Many retiring chest physicians will, if the post is not frozen, be replaced by specialists of other interests and more and more regions will provide inadequate

and supervised by the International Red Cross.

This last is essential if we are to prevent new terrorists blackmailing governments for the release of aid.

Now that the nations of the world are all committed to combat terrorism, they should give the UN whatever additional resources are necessary to enable it to defeat this particularly barbaric form of terrorism, to achieve a political objective, however justified that objective may be.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET QUASS, Director,
Council for Education in World Citizenship,
Seymour Mews House,
Seymour Mews, W1.

From the Chairman of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism
Sir, Mr Jonathan Beels (September 18) is right to underline the need for more and better research into international terrorism.

However, the United Kingdom-based foundation which he proposes already exists. We have been functioning with a suitably low profile since June the director of the institute, Jillian Becker, and our small staff have already begun to assemble valuable information on the organization, methods and personalities involved in international terrorism.

The independent financing and effective operation of such an organisation depends to a considerable extent on Government recognition and co-operation. In the United States and Israel, there are extensive exchanges between government agencies and independent organisations.

Some governments, however, (including our own) are reluctant, for security and other reasons, to collaborate with groups outside the official establishment. Yet, until total national and international resources are brought to bear on the problem of international terrorism, the threat is likely to persist and to increase.

Yours sincerely,
CHAIRMAN, Institute for the Study of Terrorism,
65 Blandford Street, W1.

Church in crisis

From the Provost of Wakefield

Sir, My attention has been drawn to the extract that you published on September 10 from Gavin Stamp's contribution to the book *Church in Crisis*. He quotes, with some disapproval, the fact that in the Diocese of Wakefield 12 out of 25 redundant churches have been pulled down since 1968. It would have been more appropriate if Mr Stamp had mentioned the remarkable fact that as many as 13 out of 25 churches have been found alternative uses.

It is incredibly difficult to find appropriate alternative uses for churches in an area that is suffering severe economic depression, and where it is difficult to justify the enormous cost of conversion to secular use of these inappropriate and largely Victorian buildings.

The history of the Church in this part of the world is one of great expansion during the nineteenth century, coinciding with the boom years of the woollen trade. Mill owners of all religious persuasions, and none, built churches and chapels for their

work forces that were more a monument to the status of the mill owner than a recognition of the need of the population, even in those days.

Today, many of these churches and chapels stand as gaunt reminders of a past prosperity, rather than as living witnesses to the presence and glory of God. All denominations are faced with the same problem. It is remarkable that so many have been preserved. It is also remarkable that so many parishes continue to provide a Christian presence, even in those areas of this diocese where there are very few non-Muslims to be found living in the parish.

It would be helpful if authors like Mr Stamp were to resist the temptation to make sweeping judgements without visiting each individual parish concerned. The pastoral problems are always different, and always require a different solution.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN ALLEN,
Provost of Wakefield,
The Cathedral Vicarage,
Margaret Street,
Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Prince's robes

From Dr Bent Juel-Jensen

Sir, Mr P. C. Thompson (September 17) cannot be familiar with custom at Harvard, or at Oxford. At Commencement at Harvard I was invited to wear my Oxford robes, and at Oxford graduates from other universities who hold no Oxford degree are invited to wear the academic dress of their university at formal functions here.

Yours faithfully,
BENT JUEL-JENSEN
(Dean of Degrees,
St Cross College, Oxford),
Radcliffe Infirmary,
Oxford.

Legal cards on table

From Mr J. B. Hodge

Sir, The Lord Chancellor has suggested (report, September 11) that in civil litigation lawyers should put their cards on the table. Of course this is not a new suggestion. It has been talked about and thought about as long as I have been in practice. No one, however, has been able to explain to me how you ensure that your opponent puts his rotten cards on the table and not just his aces.

The Lord Chancellor also said that the profession had "too many sacred cows". Is the practice, whereby only members of the Bar

Clarifying role of science schools

From Dr David Brancher

Sir, Your report of September 15 ("Baker to set up science schools") refers to the £43 million which the Government has allocated for more engineering places in universities and polytechnics.

It does not mention the situation this summer, shown by a survey in *The Sunday Times*, where 23 polytechnics out of 30 had vacancies in electronic engineering and (a different) 23 had empty places in mechanical engineering. The choke-point is the weakness in our secondary schools.

This crisis in teaching is compounded by the confused nomenclature which reflects a national indifference and ignorance. Your headline says *science*. Below it you refer to industry's need for *scientists and technologists*.

Some scientists are needed, of course, but the central profession cannot be named because the term *engineer* has been debased by the media to the point where it has little meaning to either pupils or parents.

Someone said to me recently: "My elder boy's very good indeed at maths and physics and keeps on about becoming an engineer. But I'd rather he went to university".

The confusion about engineering and science matters in a way which is central to the purpose of the proposed schools. Only in Britain is it believed that engineering is (at best) an offshoot of science.

In Germany there is *Wissenschaft* - knowledge, from history to chemistry, "arts" subjects to science. And there is *Technik* - how to create, in a world of constraints.

If the Department of Education and Science had any understanding of the issue it would set up any new schools around the second of these. Maths and physics (and language) would be taught well in them, but as means, not ends. The knowledge-for-knowledge people would stay where they are.

The new schools should be for the visualizers, the artists, the inventors, the creators: the fiddlers, shapers, sketchers and makers; those whose fingers, pencils, symbols, diagrams and keyboards do the thinking with the brain.

They should be for those whose talents are foreign to the word-knowledge culture of traditional schooling, which has cursed the industry and wealth of this country for a century and more.

Yours etc,
D. M. BRANCHER,
The Orchard,
Slumfrith,
Aberavenny,
Gwent,
September 16.

Literature centre

From the Chairman and the General Secretary of the Poetry Society

Sir, The article by your new publishing correspondent, X. L. L. ("Left on the shelf", September 8), provides a timely reminder of the need for a Literature Centre.

All the different and necessary elements of such a centre already exist. The Poetry Society has served for many years as a national poetry centre; the National Book League takes good care of fiction and other areas of the book trade; the Arts Council has its own excellent poetry library.

There is a new poetry distribution service and various bodies are coming together to organise a major national poetry festival next spring.

Many organisations, including our own, would be happy to join in the planning process if the South Bank Board announced a clear intention of establishing a Literature Centre and outlined what it had in mind.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BROWNJOHN, Chairman,
BRIAN G. MITCHELL, Director
and General Secretary,
The Poetry Society,
21 Earls Court Square, SW3,
September 8.

Fixed penalties

From Mr Dick Scates

Sir, As a present-day London cabbie I assure you that fixed penalties for drivers (report, September 10) are not new.

Some 58 years ago I was summoned for driving a taxi in Coventry Street, W1, below the minimum speed for taxis of 10 mph.

Outside Bow Street court my solicitor said to me "You can go in, plead guilty, be fined five shillings and be out in five minutes or plead not guilty, be here all day and be fined £2.10s." I pleaded guilty.

Yours faithfully,
DICK SCATES,
55 Harewood Road,
Isleworth,
Middlesex,
September 17.

may become High Court judges one of those "sacred cows".

It is said that the aim of court procedure must be to encourage civil claims to be settled. The Pearson Royal Commission estimated that about 85 per cent of tort claims were settled without any court proceedings, and if I read the figures in the Civil Justice Review on personal injuries litigation correctly, only about 1 per cent of all personal injury claims went to trial. That seems to me quite a good record.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN B. HODGE,
Columbia House,
69 Aldwych, WC2.

ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 22 1913

Lord Northcliffe, himself a golf enthusiast, sent Bernard Darwin to report this US Open Golf Championship. An American won, bringing to an end the dominance of the game by the British. Vardon was the outstanding player in all the games and Ray was the reigning open champion. Outimet was an amateur of 20. Darwin wrote of the American papers the day after: "They poured out tempestuous columns and all America sang with his victory".

AMERICAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

MR OUTIMET'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Country Club, Brookline, Sept. 20. Mr Francis Outimet at Brookline today beat Vardon by five strokes and Ray by six. He went round on a wet, muddy day, before a huge, excited crowd, in 72 by absolutely wonderful golf. It was by far the most enthralling game of golf that I have ever seen, nor is it, I think, any exaggeration to say that Mr Outimet gave an exhibition of skill, nerve and courage that, considering the circumstances, has ever been equalled.

Mr Outimet's golf yesterday was astonishing. I should have said that nothing could be finer than the way in which, on the day before he finished in better than perfect figures, knowing exactly what he had to do, but really, I think, today's achievement was finer still. He had had a night to sleep on the situation in which he had suddenly found himself. He had to play against Vardon and Ray actually in the flesh, not merely against their scores on paper. He had to see their shots and follow them. He was one David against two Goliaths, and, moreover, it was not that Ray or Vardon played badly. At the very end they broke down, but for a long time they were playing the sound, powerful, accurate golf that one knows so well. All that time Mr Outimet was absolutely holding his own, returning blow for blow, never looking for one moment as if he would break down. Then slowly but surely he wore his men down, and finally he battered and trampled on them. He drove shot for shot with them. He was the more accurate with his irons. He was unquestionably on the day the best putter of the three. If I could find stronger language I could certainly use it.

BAD WEATHER AND A GREAT CROWD

"The ground was extraordinarily good considering the three days' rain, but still it was soft, greasy and muddy. Nothing, however, could damp the enthusiasm of the spectators, who came pouring out of Boston long before 10 o'clock. Brookline, with its rolling hills, valleys and justly-promoted views of rock, made a most dramatic setting for the great match, ridge after ridge being capped with a black crowd of onlookers. The red flags bowed tumultuously up and down the hills. Tenors, basses, and baritone shouted themselves hoarse through megaphones. Rope men worked like tigers. To hear the crowd thundering behind gave a realistic and alarming feeling of leading a cavalry charge."

THE FIRST NINE HOLES

At the next hole (4th) there appeared a chance, and it was the only chance in the whole match, of Mr Outimet breaking down, for he sliced his second out of bounds. At this crucial moment he followed up the bad shot by a superlatively good one, and both Ray and Vardon letting the chance slip, the hole was halved in five. At the 8th a wild war whoop from the spectators round the green announced that Mr Outimet had laid a long iron shot stone dead. He got his three, so did Ray by dint of a long putt. Vardon had a faultless four, and now all three were level once again.

MR OUTIMET TAKES THE LEAD

The 10th, a short hole, proved, though one hardly appreciated it at the time, the beginning of the end. All three were on the green, with Mr Outimet nearest the hole. Both Vardon and Ray had to putt over holes which the balls had made in falling on the soft grass. They took three putts each, while Mr Outimet, whose ball was half covered with mud, got his three, and so Mr Outimet was one stroke ahead.

The strain was so great that someone was bound to go soon, and it was Ray that went. He put his second into a bunker near the 15th green. He took two to get out and six for the hole. He was now on all intent and purposes a dead man.

The 17th settled the match. Vardon, running things too fine, was bunkered while Mr Outimet played a perfect tee shot to exactly the right place. Vardon got out his 5, but Mr Outimet played a lovely shot to within six yards of the hole. He trickled the ball gently down hill; it went on and on and then fell in.

Insular view

From Mr W. Leitgeber

Sir, Mr A. Louth (September 11) lists seven universities older than Harvard. May I add Prague (1348) and Cracow (1364). Surely, Western Europe is not all Europe. Yours faithfully,
WITOLD LEITGEGER,
Gunnersbury Park,
10 Princes Avenue, W3.

From Mr Brian P. Borcham
Sir, Stand firm and inform Mr Louth that Paris, Bologna, Padua and the other places named by him are on the other side of the English Channel and not "this side of the Atlantic". Yours sincerely,
BRIAN BOREHAM,
Hill Bottom Cottage,
Worham Matravers,
Swanage, Dorset.

Russia sees way to free Daniloff

Continued from page 1

number of Soviet SS 20 and American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe, as well as curbing the number of Soviet missiles in Asia.

Mr Shevardnadze announced on Saturday that the Soviet Union had dropped its demand that a freeze on British and French nuclear forces be part of an accord on intermediate-range missiles.

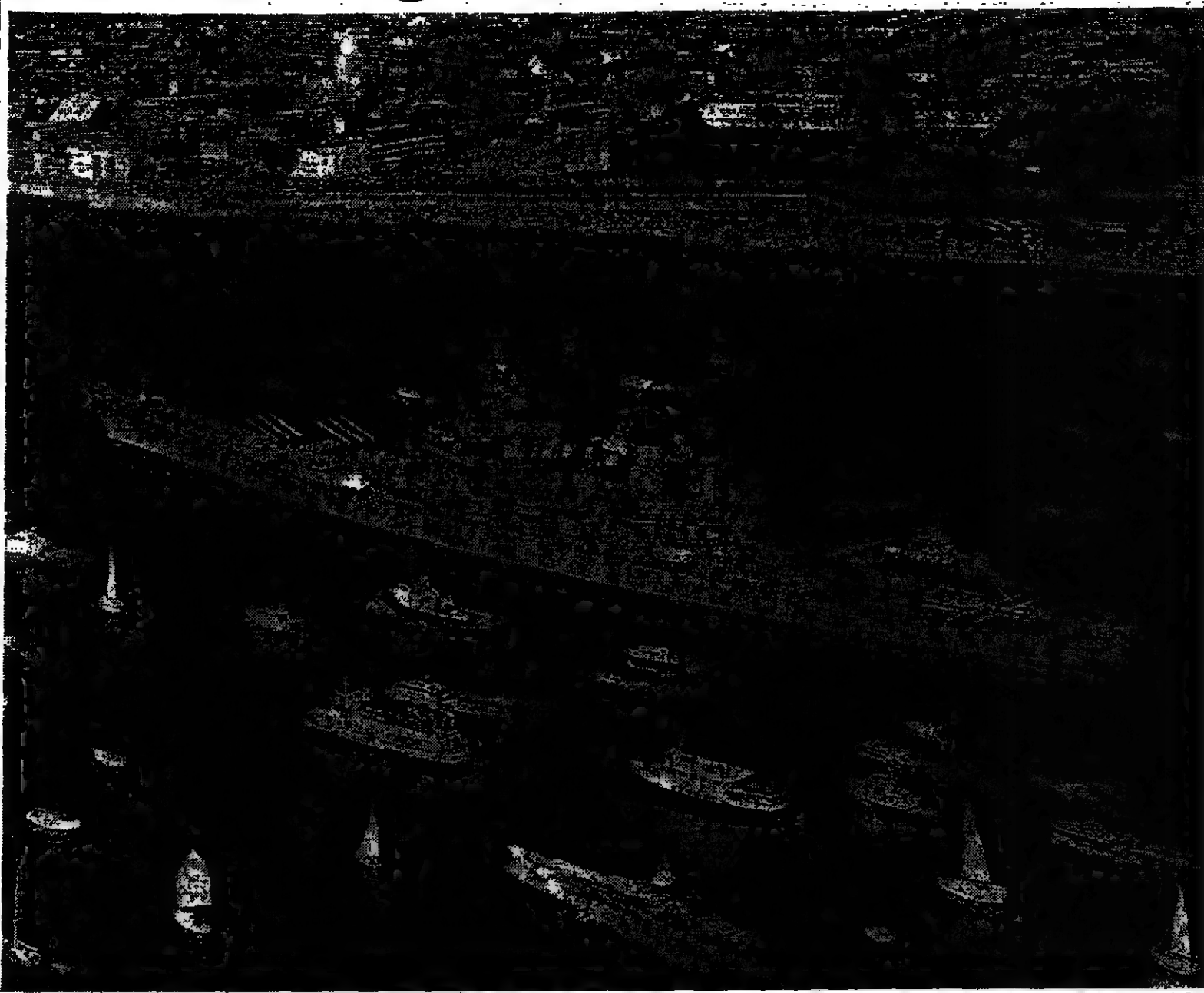
The US has suggested at the Geneva arms control talks that each side's medium-range weapon deployments should be limited globally to 200 missile warheads, of which 100 would be within range of Europe. The Soviet Union would deploy its remaining 100 warheads in its Asian territory, while the US could keep 100 warheads based in on its own territory.

According to Western counts, the Soviet Union has 810 warheads in Europe, mounted on 270 SS 20 missiles, and 513 warheads in Asia, mounted on 171 SS 20s. The US has deployed 108 Pershing 2 missiles in West Germany, the total number to be deployed in Europe, and 128 cruise missiles in Britain, Italy and Belgium.

The proposed new limits are much lower than previous ones put privately to the Soviet Union, and seem to have been the direct result of discussions in Washington earlier this month with Soviet arms control officials, at which the Soviet side demonstrated considerable flexibility on deployments in Europe, and a willingness to make some small concessions on deployments in Asia.

Mr Shevardnadze, speaking at the Soviet Embassy on Saturday after the two-day session with Mr Shultz, said there was a "genuine chance" to settle the Daniloff issue in a way acceptable to both sides. "I stress there is a possibility of resolving that issue without pain in the interest of both countries. Please give us a chance through diplomatic channels."

American giant squeezes into port



Row continues over Sir Ian MacGregor's book

Continued from page 1

Mr Walker with the start of the book's serialization in the *Sunday Times* yesterday. Instead Mr Walker had ostentatiously placed a copy of the book on the table in his office and he told Sir Ian that if he ever had any future dealings with ministers it would be helpful if he would make his criticisms to their face at the time.

In his book Sir Ian complains that he felt upset and cheated when he found that he

had to work with Mr Walker as Energy Secretary rather than with his predecessor, Mr Nigel Lawson, and that he was not allowed to do things the way he wanted because Energy Department officials would have objected.

Sir Ian says that he does not believe Mr Walker shared the Prime Minister's confidence in him and that he was much more concerned with political "appearances" than she was. Mr Walker said yesterday: "I am sorry that in the scores

of meetings I have had with him throughout and since the dispute he has never raised any of these criticisms with me or, to my knowledge, with any other member of the Government."

As well as causing ructions in the Government and in Whitehall, Sir Ian's controversial inside story of the coal strike is likely to lead to disputes within the NUM.

Former Cabinet Minister Mr Ian Prior, the first of Mrs

Thatcher's senior ministers to tell the inside story of her Government, yesterday sharply criticized both her and her former Cabinet colleagues.

In extracts from his forthcoming book "A Balance of Power" published in *The Observer*, he called her and her supporters in Cabinet - Sir Geoffrey Howe, Sir Keith Joseph, Mr John Nott, Mr David Howell, Sir Angus Maude and Mr John Biffen - as "not a very impressive bunch".

The USS Iowa, one of the fastest and most powerful battleships ever built, steaming up the Solent past the front at Southsea yesterday.

The 886 ft ship, which is taller than an 18-storey building, is the biggest battleship ever to enter the harbour and the entrance had to be dredged to allow her through. She has been taking part in the Nato exercise Northern Wedding and will stay in Portsmouth for a week. (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Letter from Kalamata

The despair of a battered city

A pervasive sense of despair among the people here, left homeless by the crippling earthquakes, is sapping the resolute efforts of the authorities to inject some life into what has been the most vivacious and prosperous seaport of southern Greece.

Mounting fears of more, perhaps stronger, tremors, combined with the painful prospect of spending the coming winter in the tent camps, have driven at least one-third of the population of 45,000 out of town.

Lorries loaded with what has remained of households are still seen on the highway leading north. Many families are returning to home villages nearby. Others head for the police have set up road blocks to check their identities because bands of organized burglars have suddenly infested the city with a greedy eye on homes abandoned since the earthquake.

Mr Stavros Benos, Kalamata's popular and energetic socialist mayor, believes the owners will return soon. He is giving first priority to the reopening of the city's schools.

Several large tents are expected here this week which the Boy Scout volunteer contingent intend to pitch in town to serve as classrooms. The authorities have barred the Kalamata children from transferring to schools in other towns in order to discourage their families from fleeing.

But the fear is too widespread. The earthquake of September 13 struck the city as if simultaneous thunderbolts had been hurled against selected targets. What the first quake spared was finished off by another, 48 hours later.

Even then, the appearance of the city is deceptive. Behind facades seemingly left intact, there are condemned buildings that State engineers have marked with an ominous red "X".

In one of the tents of the administrative centre set up under canvas with commendable alacrity outside the crippled city hall, Greek

seismologists who scan graphs from the 16 monitors set up in the area say there is too little post-earthquake activity. This could mean the building-up of underground energy.

"I expect another earthquake above five degrees Richter," said Mr Nikos Delibasis, assistant lecturer of seismology at Athens university. The main earthquake here was 6.2 degrees. It was followed by another of a magnitude of 5.6.

In a canvas camp set up along the River Nedon, which is now supplied with running water, electric power, toilets and a telephone, one of the survivors of the five-storey block of flats which collapsed that night, killing six of the 20 dead from this earthquake, said he and his family of five were spared because they had gone to watch the inauguration of a new ferry line in the port.

Firemen and soldiers are still drilling through the concrete slabs to clear the ruins of this building. They wear masks because a powerful stench emanates from the rubble.

"All the residents of the block have been accounted for," said one of the rescuers. "And unless a passer-by has been buried under the walls, the stench may come from decaying food or dead pets."

The earthquake destroyed some 2,000 old houses in 36 villages in the area, but none was ravaged as cruelly as Elaiochori, a hamlet of 120 houses above the terraced olive groves north-east of Kalamata in the foothills of the Taygetus range.

Sunday Mass was celebrated by Bishop Chrysostomos, in the small square facing the main cathedral of Kalamata dedicated to the Mother of God. The dome of this grandiose church has caved-in and the walls have been torn, but the belfry stands and the clock on it still shows the time the earthquake struck - 8.24 pm.

Mario Modiano

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, President, The Prince's Trust, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, attends a charity premiere of the film *Outlaw*, Barbican Centre, London, EC2, 7.40.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, visits a Fund Traveller Project, Whitehill Site, near Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, 10.30. Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the British Limbless Ex-Servicemen's Association, attends a Garden Party, Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, 3.30.

New exhibitions

Allison Vance: Interiors, Na-

omi McBride: paint effects, Otter Gallery, 23 Wellington Park, Belfast, Mon to Sat 11 to 7 (ends Oct 4).

Sir Philip Sidney: Life, Death and legend; Bodleian Library, Oxford; Mon to Fri 9 to 3, Sat 9 to 1 (ends Jan 30 1987). Caribbean focus: photographs of Caribbean working life by Roshini Kempadoo; Loughborough Library, Granby St; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 7.30, Sat 9.30 to 4 (ends Oct 11).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by Robert Chard, Lorraine Cox, Mandy Rogers and Bradleigh Smith; sculpture by Jeanette A. Geyson; Glover Street Studios, Unit 2, 113 Glover St, Digbeth, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (ends Sept 28).

Coloured wooden assem-

blages by Stephen Ford; paintings by Myfanwy Jones; paper and wood assemblages by Alison Saint; Fleet Street Studios, 26/28 Fleet St, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 11 to 6 (ends Sept 28).

Works by Graham Charlton, Carla Guzzi, Simon Lilly, Phillips Goodall, Geoffrey Nawn, Carol Stevens, Kim Thomas and Paula Woolf; Bridge Studios, 2nd Floor, Partridge Works, Fleet St, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 11 to 6 (ends Sept 28).

The Burnlake Trust: original works by prison artists; The Hexagon, Queen's Walk, Reading; Mon to Sat 10 to 8 (ends Oct 11).

Three artists from Guyana: work by Barry Owen-John, Maria Burgess-Winney and Paul Dyer; Red House Museum, Quay Rd, Chichester, Dorset; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 11).

Photographs by Tricia Porter: the working people of Alton; Allen Gallery, Church St, Alton; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Oct 11).

Music

Piano recital by Julia Clood; Fermo Centre, King's Lynn, 7.30.

Concert by the Yorkshire Imperial Championship Brass Band; Bishops Cleeve, Smiths Industries, Tewkesbury, 7.30.

Talks

Meet the author: *Portrait of the Wordsworth Country*, by Row Sanders; Lake District National Park Visitor Centre, Brockhole, Windermere, 3.30.

General

Antique fair; Town Hall, Bakersfield, 10 to 5.

Anniversaries

Births: Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII, 1515; Michael Faraday, chemist, London 1791.

Deaths: Johann Agricola, Lutheran reformer, Berlin, 1566; Sir Charles Sandley, barrister, London, 1922; Oliver St John Gogarty, surgeon and writer, New York, 1957.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	8.90	2.915
Canada \$	2.45	2.115
Denmark kr	2.45	2.115
France F	2.45	2.115
Germany DM	2.45	2.115
Italy Lira	2.45	2.115
Japan Yen	2.45	2.115
Netherlands Gld	2.45	2.115
Norway Kr	2.45	2.115
Portugal Esc	2.45	2.115
Spain Ptas	2.45	2.115
Sweden Kr	2.45	2.115
Switzerland Fr	2.45	2.115
US Dollar	2.45	2.115

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 285.5

London: The FT index closed down 10.5 on Friday at 1285.1.

New York: The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 11.53 at 1,762.5 on Friday.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: The Editor, FTIS, The Times, 1, Victoria Street, London, E1 6BN.

Nature notes

Starlings are roosting communally again, both in dense woods and on city buildings. Most of these are British birds, but they will soon be joined by vast flocks of winter visitors from Germany and Poland. Wyrnecia have become rare breeders in Britain, but some migrants are now appearing in the eastern counties; these nest brown woodpeckers feed on the ground as well as in the treetops.

Many shearwaters have left their nesting holes and have spread all round the coast, where they skim with stiff wings over the waves. Practically all of them will move on to more southern waters. Kittiwakes are also appearing everywhere offshore; they are dainty gulls with a soft, dark eye, and will stay throughout the winter.

Some horse-chestnut trees have red or yellow crowns, though boys knocking down the cones find that they are still white, or only streaked with glossy brown. Hawthorn trees also have red patches, and Lombardy poplars are flecked with pale yellow. Beechmast is scarce this year and there are very few tinnies in the beechwoods.

Golden rod is in flower on railway embankments; nipwort is still common on roadsides, and dandelions continue to open on lawns.

DJM

Bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 31AS 254749 (winner lives in County Tyrone); £50,000: 30KE 854368 (Enfield, North London); £25,000: 3DW 928396 (Oxfordshire).

Information supplied by AA

London Marathon

Entries are required by September 30 for the 1987 Mars London Marathon which will be held on Sunday, May 10.

This year, the organisers have decided to expand the entry to 26,000, an increase of 1,000 on last year.

Application forms can be obtained from any branch of the Nationwide Building Society.

Portfolio Gold

These Portfolio Gold rules are set out in the Portfolio Gold book, which is available from the Portfolio Gold office, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

How to play - Daily dividend

On each day your money is put to work in a portfolio of shares selected by the Portfolio Gold office.

The Portfolio Gold office will select a portfolio of shares for you to invest in. The Portfolio Gold office will select a portfolio of shares for you to invest in.

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Roads

Middlesex: M25: Contrail between junctions 2 and 3 (Gloicester/Newenham). M25: Contrail between junctions 27 and 28 (Mansfield/Darby). M25: Contrail between junctions 27 and 28 (Mansfield/Darby). M25: Contrail between junctions 27 and 28 (Mansfield/Darby).

Wales: M4: Contrail between junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon/Cirencester). M4: Contrail between junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon/Cirencester). M4: Contrail between junctions 16 and 17 (Swindon/Cirencester).

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Weather forecast

An anticyclone will persist to the S of the UK, whilst depressions to the W of Scotland move NE towards Norway with frontal troughs crossing Scotland.

6 am to midnight

London: 65, cloud 5, S. central N. E. wind, moderate. Chertsey: 65, cloud 5, S. central N. E. wind, moderate. Chertsey: 65, cloud 5, S. central N. E. wind, moderate.

SW, NW England, Wales: Rain, cloud, mainly dry with some coastal fog patches, sunny intervals developing; wind westerly light to moderate; max temp 18C (64F).

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Wales: Rain, cloud, mainly dry with some coastal fog patches,

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1986

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1269.1 (-1.8)
FT-SE 100
1600.4 (-8.2)
Bargains
17149
USM (Datastream)
124.2 (+0.03)

THE POUND
(Change on week)

US Dollar
1.4765 (+0.0010)
W German mark
2.9486 (-0.0880)
Trade-weighted
69.6 (-1.4)

Pay rises
'threaten
exports'

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Surging labour costs from too-high pay settlements are threatening a prospective improvement in exports, the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday.

The employers' organization has called for moderation in pay settlements, backing similar demands by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor.

But the CBI has also called again for interest rates to be reduced to enhance British international competitiveness.

The CBI has been taking a gloomier view of growth prospects but its September trends survey, out yesterday, has detected a small pick-up in output reflecting some improvement in export orders.

But this is unlikely to persuade the CBI to change its output forecast for 1986, which is reduced from 2.4 per cent to 2 per cent at the start of this month.

The warning came as the Chancellor was preparing to chair tomorrow's September meeting of the National Economic Development Council, which is due to discuss a NEDC paper on current industrial capacity and levels of investment, particularly in manufacturing.

The CBI trends survey reiterates the expectation that manufacturing industry will pick up slowly in the remaining months of this year. Output has recovered from the lower levels of the last three months but is still not as buoyant as in the spring.

But export order books overall are still at their weakest for almost three years. Total orders remain little changed from the August level and have stayed fairly flat since April. Price increases are expected to remain moderate.

Weir record

The Weir Group's computer services company at Glasgow announced today that it has won its largest order, a £500,000 contract by Hewlett-Packard for its accounting centres at Glasgow, Castleford, Yorkshire, and Ashford, Kent.

Fund launch

Castleford Fund Managers is launching its third Business Expansion Scheme fund today, hoping to raise between £1 million and £3 million.

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BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Beaton Clark, W. Canham, Freeman, Jacks (William), Laidlaw Thomson Group, Metalex Group (dividend), Morgan Crucible, Pantherella, The Spring Ram Corp, Tarmac, Travis & Arnold, Final: American Electronic Components, Chambers & Fergus, Dutton International, EID - Parry (India), Merivale Moore (amended), Parker-Knoll, Spang Holdings.
TOMORROW - Interims: Anglo-Eastern Plantations, Antler, Bluebird Toys, Connells (expected Wednesday), Clyde Petroleum, Folkes Group, Invergordon Distillers, Johnson & Jorgensen Packaging, LASMO, Macallan-Clenlivet, Octopus Publishing Group, Scott & Robertson, Sintrom, Spectra Automotive and Engineering Products, Steeley (amended), Final: Murray Ventures, Raglan Property Trust, Space Planning Services.
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Albany Investment Trust, Associated Book Publishers, Baillie Gifford Technology, Bank of Scotland, Charles Barker, Beauford Group, Betec, Biomechanics International, Brent Chemicals International, Cakbread Robey & Co, Coats Vyeila.

Surprise cut in interest rates may be imminent

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A new cut in international interest rates could be on the way, confounding pessimists who felt that West German opposition ruled it out.

The reduction could happen before the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank which begin in Washington at the end of this week.

This would be good news for Britain and the US, the two countries whose currencies have been battered by the strong mark over the past two weeks.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said during the weekend meeting of the EEC finance ministers at Glencles, Perthshire, that the possibility of a reduction in German interest rates had not disappeared.

He also said, in reference to the historic meeting of the Group of Five leading economic powers - when action was taken to correct the dollar's over-valuation - that it was important to keep the spirit of Plaza alive.

Mr Lawson's comments, after a meeting in which

Germany came under pressure from its European partners to relax its hard line on rates, cast a different light on prospects for a new round of interest rate cuts worldwide.

Last week, the gulf between Germany and the United States on this issue appeared to widen. Herr Karl Otto Poehl, the Bundesbank president, reaffirmed his reluctance to cut rates. In return, the US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, threatened to drive the dollar down further.

However, the European countries clearly feel obliged to offer Mr Baker something which will enable him to claim a political victory at the IMF/World Bank annual meeting, his first on his "home ground" in Washington. This would give the Reagan Administration powerful ammunition against congressional moves to introduce protectionist legislation.

It is possible that recent statements from Mr Baker, Herr Poehl, and Mr Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, were intended to widen the apparent gulf between

the United States and the rest, to add to the surprise element of any rate cuts.

A month ago, an IMF round of interest rate cuts looked a certainty. Since then, gloom over rates prospects has become widespread.

In both Britain and the United States, fears have emerged of higher interest rates as the pound and dollar have weakened.

The EEC finance ministers also discussed the liberalization of capital flows within the Community.

In a significant move, Germany signalled her willingness to remove restrictions on the private use of European currency units in return for similar reductions in control in other countries.

The European countries will be on common ground in Washington in pressing the United States to take further action on the \$200 billion-plus federal budget deficit, and in urging moves by Japan to stimulate domestic demand.

EEC ministers will back the World Bank's IDA 8 replenishment of \$12 billion,

Pressure on pound 'set to continue'

By Our Economics Correspondent

The pound is likely to remain under pressure in volatile currency markets, according to City economists.

Sterling is expected to be pushed down by election uncertainties and Britain's deteriorating balance of payments position. As a result, interest rates are expected to remain at high levels over the next 18 months.

According to the stockbroker Capel-Cure Myers, in its *Currency Outlook* published today, "it is unfortunately an odds-on bet that sterling will be unsettled ahead of the next UK general election... other factors weighing against sterling are the steady erosion of UK international competitiveness and uncertainties affecting oil prices."

The sterling index is forecast to fall to 67 by the end of next year from its current level of just below 70. This is despite a sterling recovery against the dollar to \$1.55 and mainly reflects a fall to 2.70 against the mark.

The broker Greenwell Montagu, in its weekly report on the gilt-edged market, says that while the present weakness of the pound is mainly a

reflection of the mark's strength, it could require action on interest rates by Britain if the German authorities maintained their refusal to cut rates.

"Certainly, if there is no early action by either the UK or the German authorities it is hard to see anything but a continuing outflow from sterling assets into German ones, and a weak gilt-edged market," Greenwell Montagu says.

Phillips & Drew, in its *World Investment Review* published today, expects the dollar to remain weak in the run-up to the Congressional elections on November 4.

"Any rebound in the dollar will not be welcome to the US Administration," the broker says.

"The maintenance of a competitive level of the dollar will provide the only assurance to Congress that the current buoyancy on domestic demand is not just leaking into even higher imports."

The dollar is expected to fall to DM1.90 by the end of the year, against the present level just below DM2. This will pull the pound down to DM2.90 against the mark, Phillips & Drew predicts.

Put in application forms by tomorrow night, urges TSB

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The Trustee Savings Bank is urging everyone wanting shares in its flotation to hand in their application forms and cheques by tomorrow evening, although the offer does not officially close until 10am on Wednesday.

Since the offer price was announced more than a week ago TSB officials have emphasized that the simplest and safest method of ensuring that applications are received is for people to hand in their forms at TSB branches before close of business tomorrow.

Although most branches close at about 3.30pm, some stay open until 7pm.

Meanwhile, there is invitation within the TSB at the attitude of some stockbrokers. TSB officials are annoyed that some brokers seem determined to make large commissions out of the issue, even though the bank has reduced costs for investors, by negotiating a special lower commission structure with brokers.

L. Messel, the broker, has announced that it was imposing a £10 flat fee for all applications it handled. One bank official said that several brokers who had expected to



Britain's Trade Secretary Mr Paul Channon, right, with his French counterpart M. Michel Noir, after the Gatt talks

Historic deal heralds new Gatt round

From Bailey Morris, Punta del Este, Uruguay

After a week of tortuous negotiations, ministers of 74 nations have launched an historic new trade round that is expected to trigger a decade-long process of rewriting the rules of local commerce in newer service industries such as insurance and banking, in which Britain is a world leader.

The successful launch of the new round, titled the "Uruguay Round" in honour of the country of its birth, is regarded as an important victory by British and European officials who had feared the talks would collapse.

Both the developed and developing countries which are members of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) had threatened to walk out of the talks earlier in the week because of disputes over the key issues of agriculture and the newer service industries.

Although no one wanted to name the "winners" and "losers" of the week-long talks, some nations came out better than others.

The United States, which went into the talks with four key objectives, emerged with everything it requested, making only minor concessions. In the process it formed new alliances with development countries which are expected to have a big impact on trade flows in the years ahead.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said British and European Community objectives had been met.

The agenda of the new round will not only consider a broad range of trade issues but will also break new ground by

attempting to reduce agricultural subsidies in Europe, the US and elsewhere which have been blamed for global over-production and disruption of world markets.

The Community was successful in inserting language in the communiqué that did not single out Europe's Common Agricultural Policy, but British officials said the agreement nonetheless means that the CAP is under fire.

The ambitious aim of the new round is not only to forge better ties between developed and developing countries by protecting the sovereign rights of weaker nations, but also to halt the slide towards protectionism.

Growing protectionism in recent years has threatened to undermine Gatt.

In the final communiqué ministers agreed to begin negotiations in the areas of agriculture, trade-related investment, intellectual property rights, services and international rule-making.

To satisfy developing nations, which feel isolated under Gatt, the process will not formally be handled by Gatt even though it will come under the umbrella of the Geneva-based organization.

A single trade negotiating committee to be named by the 92 contracting parties of Gatt over the next few months will oversee the negotiations.

Officials said the success of the talks will very much depend on the composition of the committee and the procedures it enacts. The committee has been charged with the task of completing the talks in four years but ministers said this was overly ambitious.

De Larosiere 'to leave the IMF this year'

From Our Correspondent, Punta del Este, Uruguay

M. Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund for the past eight years, has told his board that he plans to resign at the end of this year, officials said yesterday.

M. de Larosiere made the surprise announcement at a meeting of the executive board in Washington last Friday. He plans a public announcement during the annual meeting of the IMF at the World Bank this week.

The decision to resign is mainly for "personal reasons" but M. de Larosiere also said he believes it is the right time for new leadership at the IMF which is about to undertake a more complicated surveillance role over the economic performance of major economies.

At the same time, the IMF is embarking on a new relationship with the World Bank,

which has been charged with the task of handling the medium to long term tax problems of developing countries.

Officials said yesterday that several names have been floated as possible successors to M. de Larosiere including the Dutch Finance Minister, Mr Onno Ruding, who is chairman of the IMF policy board, and Signor Lamberto Dini, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy.

French officials said that M. de Larosiere's timing was also influenced by the rise to power of their Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac. He has indicated to friends that this may be a better time for him to resume a career in the French Government rather than wait until mid-1988 when his second term as managing director of the Fund would have expired.

Pearson acts to deter bid

By Our Banking Correspondent

Moves to discourage potential bid attempts emerged over the weekend from Midland Bank and Pearson, the conglomerate which owns Lazard Brothers and the *Financial Times*.

Both companies have been the subject of intense bid speculation for many months. Pearson appears to be negotiating a small cross-shareholding with the Hong Kong trading company Hutchison Whampoa.

Hutchison has built up a stake in Pearson and the two

companies are believed to have held talks in the last two weeks.

Lord Blakenham, Pearson's chairman, said Hutchison was a friendly shareholder and had no intention of making a bid. He insisted that Pearson wanted to remain independent.

At the same time, Midland Bank officials confirmed rumours that the bank had sought advice from SG Warburg, the merchant bank, on a defence strategy against any potential bid.

Midland's own in-house

merchant bank, Samuel Montagu, although involved, has not taken a lead in advising on a defence because of potential conflicts of interest.

Midland officials said the anti-bid strategy had been in place for several months now, before Sir Christopher McMahon took over as chief executive earlier this month.

A spokesman added: "It is just good housekeeping. Any company is more vulnerable to a bid once it is off the bottom, as Midland now clearly is."

World Bank lends \$16 bn

Washington (AP) - The

World Bank, the biggest source of aid loans for the Third World, lent a record \$16.3 billion in the past fiscal year, according to the bank's annual report.

The report, published yesterday, said the bank lent \$13.2 billion to the more rapidly developing countries, which pay variable interest rates. The current rate is 8.5 per cent a year.

The bank's dealings on international markets made a record \$1.24 billion in the year ended June 30.

Comment, page 19

Nuclear fears may increase EEC coal use by up to 20%

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The political and environmental fall-out from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster could lead to the European coal industry increasing its market share by as much as 20 per cent within the next 20 years, according to a report issued today by DRI Europe.

The report, commissioned from the international energy specialists by an unnamed energy industry, suggests that there is little likelihood of existing nuclear power plants being closed before the end of their design life. It suggests that nuclear power plants now at the planning stage will be replaced by coal-fired power stations.

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) has already warned that any Government veto on its plans to build a new nuclear power station at Sizewell in Suffolk and a family of up to six similar stations using the Sizewell pressurized water-cooled reactor (PWR) design would mean that several new

coal-fired stations would have to be ordered.

The CEGB's own scientific staff have already produced designs for a new generation of coal-burning stations which could be developed.

Because of the present imbalance within the national grid - the new stations are needed in the south - the CEGB is concerned that planning difficulties will also be encountered when it seeks either to build new power stations or improve the existing national grid by building larger transmission towers.

The DRI report says that even assuming the Sizewell plant is built and two similar plants are in operation by 2005, the demand for electricity will mean that the coal requirement will rise from its present 79 million tonnes a year to 92 million tonnes in 2005.

In the mid 1990s, however, DRI suggests that demand will fall to 75 million tonnes a year. Coal's share of the UK market in the 1990s will be

protected from lower world oil prices, the report says, by substantial government incentives to industry to build new coal-fired boiler capacity.

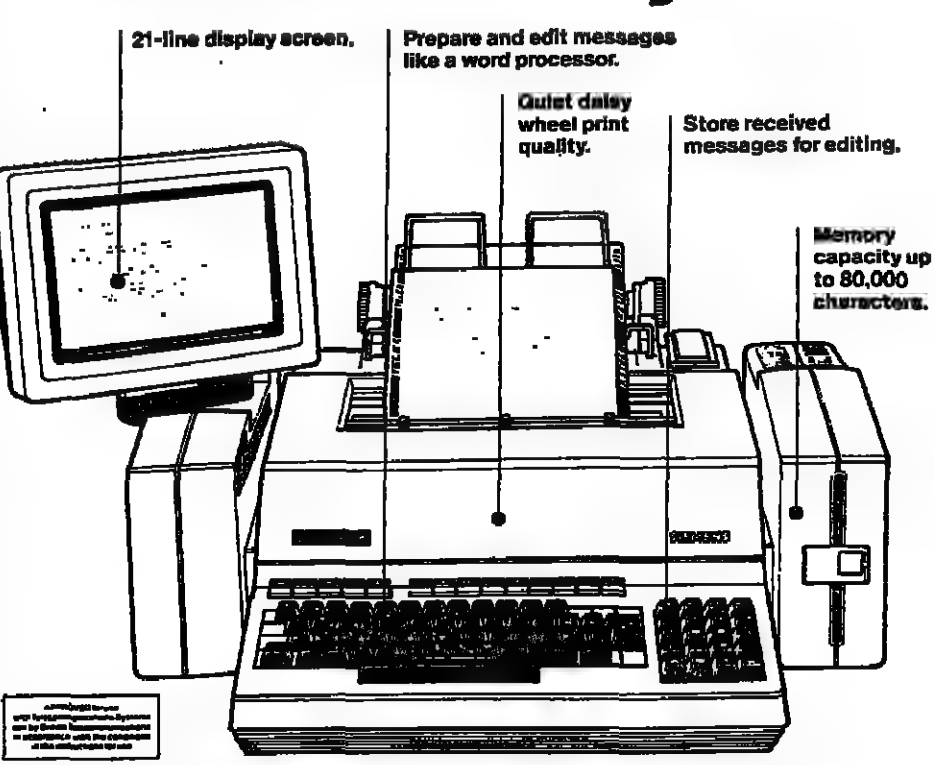
In Europe as a whole the capital cost of new coal-fired boiler systems - considerably higher than gas or oil-fired plant of a similar output - is seen as a constraint to the growth of the coal market.

However, DRI does suggest that coal production costs are falling and that Britain is doing better in this area than its main European competitors.

The figures show that average production costs in the UK are now running at the equivalent of 84 European currency units (ECU) per tonne. In Germany the figure is 117 ECUs and in France and Belgium between 122 and 114 ECUs. But there is little prospect of lower costs in Germany, France or Belgium while in Britain productivity has been rising since the end of the miners' strike.

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The awful prospect faced by Baker

Miller and Santhouse, the newcomer to the USM this week, may well fall into this category. The company operates a chain of 22 optical retail practices selling spectacles and contact lenses and

Graham Searjeant

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates day's range	Market rates September 19
London	1.4725-1.4810
New York	2.0480-2.0508
Frankfurt	3.2540-3.2559
Paris	60.81-61.25
Geneva	60.86-61.07
Basel	11.6880-11.1853
Amsterdam	1.0055-1.0026
Brussels	2.0220-2.0231
Madrid	21.152-21.22
Barcelona	10.83-10.194
Valencia	10.83-10.194
Malaga	10.83-10.194
Seville	10.83-10.194
Granada	10.83-10.194
Alcala	10.83-10.194
San Sebastian	10.83-10.194
Bilbao	10.83-10.194
Sanchez	10.83-10.194
San Pedro	10.83-10.194
San Juan	10.83-10.194
San Carlos	10.83-10.194
San Vicente	10.83-10.194
San Esteban	10.83-10.194
San Bartolome	10.83-10.194
San Sebastian	10.83-10.194
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San Vicente	10.83-10.194
San Esteban	10.83-10.194
San Bartolome	10.83-10.194

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Market rates day's range	Market rates September 19
London	1.4725-1.4810
New York	2.0480-2.0508
Frankfurt	3.2540-3.2559
Paris	60.81-61.25
Geneva	60.86-61.07
Basel	11.6880-11.1853
Amsterdam	1.0055-1.0026
Brussels	2.0220-2.0231
Madrid	21.152-21.22
Barcelona	10.83-10.194
Valencia	10.83-10.194
Malaga	10.83-10.194
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San Pedro	10.83-10.194
San Juan	10.83-10.194
San Carlos	10.83-10.194
San Vicente	10.83-10.194
San Esteban	10.83-10.194
San Bartolome	10.83-10.194
San Sebastian	10.83-10.194
San Pedro	10.83-10.194
San Juan	10.83-10.194
San Carlos	10.83-1

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Base Rates %		EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	
Clearing Banks 10		Dollar	call 8%-5%
Finance House 10		7 days 5%-5 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	1 month 6%-6
Discount Market Loans %		3 month 6 ¹ / ₁₆ -5 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	6 month 6 ¹ / ₁₆ -6
Overnight High 9 Low 7		Deutschmark	call 5-4

1 month 7 1/2-8 1/2	Selling	Fixed Plan:	cash	1 1/2-3 1/2
2 month 9%	2 month 9%	7 days 8 1/2-9 1/2	1 month 8 1/2-9	
3 month 9%	3 month 9%	3 month 8 1/2-7 1/2	6 month 8-7 1/2	
		Series F-7	cash	2 1/2-1 1/2
Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)		7 days 1 1/2-1 1/2	1 month 5 1/2-6 1/2	
1 month 9%-9 1/2%	2 month 9 1/2-9 1/2%	3 month 4 1/2-4 1/2	6 month 4 1/2-4 1/2	
3 month 9%-9 1/2%	6 month 9 1/2-9 1/2%	Yes	cash	5 1/2-4 1/2
		Yes		

1 month 10%	2 month 10%	GOLD
3 month 10%	6 month 10 ^{1/2} %	
<hr/>		
Interbank (%)		Gold \$429.50-430.50
Overnight: open 8% close 8%		Kruggerand* (per coin):
1 week 9-8%	6 month 10 ^{1/2} -10 ^{3/4} %	\$428.00-430.00 (\$290.00-291.50)
1 month 10-9%	9 month 10%-10 ^{3/4} %	Sovereign* (new):

2 days 8	7 days 9	TREASURY BILLS	
1 month 9%	3 month 9%	Applied: £407.5m	allotted: £100m
6 month 9%	12 month 8%	Bids: £37.58%	received: 71%
Local Authority Bonds (%)		Last week: £37.8%	received: £100
1 month 10%-10	2 month 10%-8%	Average rate: 39.8665%	last wk: £9.6257%
3 month 10%-10	6 month 10%-8%		

<p>Sterling CDs (%)</p> <p>3 month 9¹⁰/₁₆-9¹¹/₁₆%</p> <p>6 month 10%-10¹/₂%</p>	<p>3 month 10%-10¹/₂%</p> <p>12 month 10%-10¹/₂%</p>
<p>Dollar CDs (%)</p> <p>3 month 6.10-6.25</p> <p>6 month 6.05-6.20</p>	<p>3 month 6.00-5.95</p> <p>12 month 6.25-6.20</p>

Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme

Average reference rate for interest period August 6, 1986 to September 2, 1986 inclusive: 9.890 per cent.

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No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Apart Computers	Electronics	
2	Windward	Drugs/Stores	
3	Irish Dist	Breweries	
4	Nat West	Bank/Discount	
5	Barton	Drugs/Stores	
6	Bocchini	Drugs/Stores	
7	Tesco	Food	
8	Avon Rubber	Industrial A-D	
9	Penns	Drugs/Stores	
10	Scotlan	Electronics	
11	Conoco	Electronics	
12	Fenner (JH)	Industrial E-K	
13	Harley	Industrial E-K	
14	Lincoln Edgar	Industrial L-R	
15	Powell Duffryn	Breweries	
16	Bedfords	Breweries	
17	Abbey	Building Roads	
18	Granada	Industrial E-K	
19	Berrills	Drugs/Stores	
20	S & U Stores	Drugs/Stores	
21	Oliver (G)	Drugs/Stores	
22	Galliford	Building Roads	
23	Concentric	Industrial A-D	
24	USC	Industrial A-D	
25	Deacons	Food	
26	Hillside	Food	
27	Alpine Drinks	Food	
28	Transport Dev	Industrial S-Z	
29	Wood (Arthur)	Industrial S-Z	
30	Brown (John)	Industrial A-D	
31	Dunhill	Drugs/Stores	
32	ASDA-MFI	Food	
33	Cadbury-Schweppes	Food	
34	Hopkings	Industrial E-K	
35	Scot & New	Breweries	
36	Sydney	Industrial S-Z	
37	Shuloh	Industrial S-Z	
38	Alcon	Drugs/Stores	
39	Bellough	Industrial A-D	
40	Scott Greenham	Industrial S-Z	
41	Ferrari	Electronics	
42	Hanson	Industrial E-K	
43	Kalamazoo	Industrial E-K	
44	Hargreaves	Industrial E-K	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

BRITISH FUNDS			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
Stock no.	Price	Change	Dividend
1000	100.00	0.00	0.00

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on September 15. Dealings end on Friday, September 22. Settlement day October 6.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

BREWERIES				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

BUILDINGS AND ROADS				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

FINANCE AND LAND				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

FOODS				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

CINEMAS AND TV				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

HOTELS AND CATERERS				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

INDUSTRIALS A-D				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

DRAPERY AND STORES				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

ELECTRICALS				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

E-K				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

INSURANCE				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

LEISURE				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
11. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
12. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
13. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
14. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
15. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
16. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
17. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
18. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
19. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
20. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
21. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
22. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
23. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
24. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
25. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
26. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
27. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
28. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
29. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
30. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
31. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
32. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
33. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
34. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
35. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
36. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
37. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
38. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
39. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
40. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
41. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
42. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
43. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
44. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
45. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
46. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
47. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
48. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
49. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
50. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
51. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
52. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
53. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
54. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
55. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
56. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
57. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
58. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
59. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
60. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
61. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
62. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
63. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
64. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
65. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
66. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
67. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
68. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
69. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
70. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
71. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
72. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
73. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
74. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
75. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
76. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
77. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
78. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
79. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
80. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
81. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
82. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
83. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
84. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
85. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
86. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
87. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
88. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
89. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
90. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
91. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
92. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
93. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
94. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
95. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
96. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
97. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
98. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
99. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
100. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

MINING				
Company	Price	Change	Dividend	%
1. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
2. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
3. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
4. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
5. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
6. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
7. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
8. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
9. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
10. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
11. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
12. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
13. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
14. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
15. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
16. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
17. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
18. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
19. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
20. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
21. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
22. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
23. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
24. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
25. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
26. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
27. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
28. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
29. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
30. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
31. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
32. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
33. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
34. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
35. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
36. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
37. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
38. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
39. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
40. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
41. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
42. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
43. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
44. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
45. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
46. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
47. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
48. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
49. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
50. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
51. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
52. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
53. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
54. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
55. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
56. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
57. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
58. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
59. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
60. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
61. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
62. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
63. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
64. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
65. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
66. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
67. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
68. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
69. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
70. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
71. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
72. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
73. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
74. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
75. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
76. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
77. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
78. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
79. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
80. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
81. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
82. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
83. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
84. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
85. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
86. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
87. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
88. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
89. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
90. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
91. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
92. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
93. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
94. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
95. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
96. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
97. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
98. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
99. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
100. Anglo	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.0

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SPORT

Mansell's victory could prove the turning point

By John Blunsden

If Nigel Mansell is to become the 1986 world champion he should look back to his performance in yesterday's Portuguese Grand Prix as probably the most decisive effort of his Formula One season. Mansell, after outstripping Ayrton Senna's JPS Lotus-Renault from the front of the starting grid, took his Canon Williams-Honda into an immediate lead and kept it there all the way to the chequered flag 70 laps later.

Because he was the last of the leading runners to make his mid-race pit-stop for fresh tyres, he was still in first place when he sprinted back onto the track after an 8.4 second halt, yet his lead had never been more than 20 seconds and for much of the race was less than half that.

"I knew I had to win this one if I was still to be in the hunt for the championship," he said afterwards while massaging his back to relieve severe cramp. The situation had been that tense.

With Senna in hot pursuit, he had needed to exercise the utmost coolness not to over-tax his car or its tyres, especially during the first part of the race when his fuel load was heavy. But by maintaining an immaculate line, he gradually built up a cushion of time as Senna, Gerhard Berger (Benetton-BMW), Nelson Piquet (Williams-Honda) and Alain Prost and Keke Rosberg (McLaren-TAGs) began their long and stirring battle for the runner-up position.

With Berger gradually dropping back, Senna, Piquet and Prost soon found themselves on their own, followed by Rosberg, who was also fading before his engine expired. Senna was still leading the chase, despite Piquet's determined

efforts to close the gap. On one occasion he managed to get alongside at the end of the main straight, but Senna had the better line into the corner and remained ahead. Then, during a final desperate effort with six laps to go, Piquet spun off on a tight left-hand bend and Prost went through into third place before he could rejoin the race. At this point the battle seemed to be

Renault may withdraw

Estoril (AP) — Renault are expected to announce early this week that they are pulling out of world championship grand prix racing. Authoritative sources said the action would follow the McLaren team's decision to stick with TAG Porsche engines next season.

Coupled with the expected decision of the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA) to reintroduce conventional engines for grand prix cars, it would mark the beginning of the end of the turbocharged era. Renault's racing spokesman, Jean Sage, insisted yesterday that no decision had yet been made.

over and the order remained the same into the final lap.

But then Senna's car suddenly slowed down and his pursuers swept by in quick procession. Mansell, Prost and Piquet had all almost completed their cooling down lap before the JPS Lotus, strapped off fuel, eventually crept onto the finishing straight and just trickled over the line more than three minutes late. As the Ferraris of Alboreto and Johansson had both been lapped, Senna

was still able to claim fourth place, but this meant only three points — not quite enough to keep him in the championship contest.

Now, with two races to go to complete this tense season of grand prix racing, Nigel Mansell, his fifth grand prix win of the year under his belt, has the satisfaction of a ten-point advantage over his closest challenger — as they prepare for the next round in Mexico City in three weeks' time.

Any one of Mansell, Piquet and Alain Prost, who finished second in his spare car despite a misfire, still have a mathematical chance of taking the title. But the Canon-Williams team are home and dry as the 1986 constructors' world championship: a thoroughly deserved success watched in the paddock at Estoril by Frank Williams himself.

RESULTS: 1. N. Mansell (GB, Williams-Honda), 2. A. Prost (France, Renault), 3. A. Senna (Brazil, Lotus-Ford), 4. K. Rosberg (FRG, Lotus-Ford), 5. M. Alboreto (Italy, Ferrari), 6. S. Johansson (Sweden, Ferrari), 7. P. Piquet (France, Renault), 8. G. Berger (Switzerland, Benetton-BMW), 9. N. Piquet (France, Renault), 10. D. Brabham (Australia, Williams-Honda), 11. A. Nannini (Italy, Benetton-BMW), 12. R. Arnoux (France, Renault), 13. J. Jabouille (France, Renault), 14. M. Suter (Switzerland, Williams-Honda), 15. J. Mansell (France, Renault), 16. J. Villeneuve (Canada, Williams-Honda), 17. J. Agnelli (France, Renault), 18. J. Villeneuve (Canada, Williams-Honda), 19. J. Villeneuve (Canada, Williams-Honda), 20. J. Villeneuve (Canada, Williams-Honda).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Drivers: 1. N. Mansell (GB), 2. A. Prost (France), 3. A. Senna (Brazil), 4. K. Rosberg (FRG), 5. M. Alboreto (Italy), 6. S. Johansson (Sweden), 7. P. Piquet (France), 8. G. Berger (Switzerland), 9. N. Piquet (France), 10. D. Brabham (Australia), 11. A. Nannini (Italy), 12. R. Arnoux (France), 13. J. Jabouille (France), 14. M. Suter (Switzerland), 15. J. Mansell (France), 16. J. Villeneuve (Canada), 17. J. Agnelli (France), 18. J. Villeneuve (Canada), 19. J. Villeneuve (Canada), 20. J. Villeneuve (Canada).

GOLF

Woosnam strolls to victory

By Mitchell Platt

Ian Woosnam strolled to a convincing victory in the Lawrence Batley Tournament Players Championship at the Belfry yesterday as his rivals perished without the flicker of a light.

The Welshman's first success on the European circuit for more than two years became a formality once Philip Parkin had dropped six shots in four holes from the sixth and the Spaniard, José Rivera, had taken seven at the eighth.

Woosnam, who started out two shots ahead of Parkin and three in front of Rivera, compiled a commendable 69 to win by seven shots from Ken Brown (69) and José-Maria

Card of course

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Woosnam	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	275
Parkin	5	6	5	4	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	281
Rivera	6	7	6	5	7	6	5	6	7	6	5	6	7	6	5	6	7	6	290

Out 3,649 36 in 3,527 36

Total yardage: 7,176 Par: 72

Canizares (71), with an 11-under-par aggregate of 277.

Moreover, he restored his

waning confidence following months of trials and tribulations on the greens and rediscovers the inspired touch with which he helped Europe to win the Ryder Cup

on the Brazilian course here 12 months ago.

Even so, it was a facile victory in the end, with Parkin tottering from one catastrophe to another from the moment he struck his intended recovery at the sixth against a tree just eight feet in front of him.

The drive immediately drained out of Parkin, who took three putts on the next green before going into a bunker and the lake at the eighth and pulling his tee shot at the ninth into more trouble. He turned in 42.

When Rivera also drove into a bunker at the eighth, then watched his hopes of success submerge as his recovery shot plunged into water, the way was clear for Woosnam to become the first British player to win a tournament on this course.

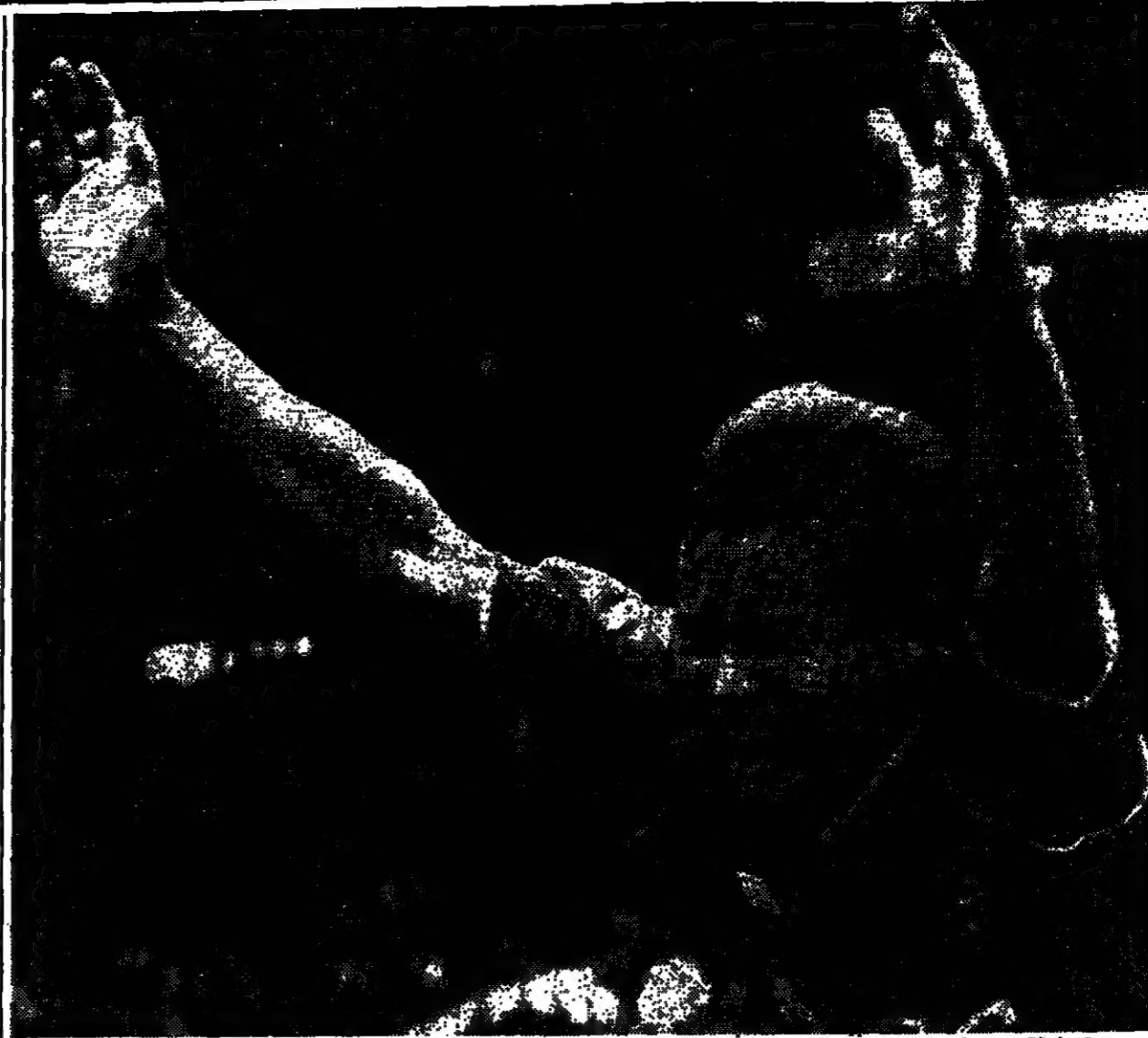
Woosnam has produced more electrifying final rounds, but on this occasion he played well within himself. Little else was required and, more importantly, he captured his first European title since the Scandinavian Open in 1984. "Now that I've finally won again I think I'll be able to go out and win a couple more because I've got all my confidence back," Woosnam said.

Canizares looked assured of second place on his own until he became a victim of the demanding 18th hole. His six there enabled Brown, runner-up in the European Open the previous Sunday, to finish joint second. Brown put together a flawless performance with three birdies and 15 pars and, once again, he demonstrated that he had learned much from playing in the United States.

LEADING FINAL ROUND SCORES (British and Irish players only): 1. Woosnam (69), 2. Parkin (71), 3. Rivera (72), 4. Brown (72), 5. Canizares (71), 6. S. Brown (72), 7. J. Brown (72), 8. J. Brown (72), 9. J. Brown (72), 10. J. Brown (72), 11. J. Brown (72), 12. J. Brown (72), 13. J. Brown (72), 14. J. Brown (72), 15. J. Brown (72), 16. J. Brown (72), 17. J. Brown (72), 18. J. Brown (72), 19. J. Brown (72), 20. J. Brown (72).

© Dave Barr, of Canada, shot a three-under-par 69 on Saturday to maintain his lead after the third round of the Greater Milwaukee Open. Barr, at fourteen-under, held a one-stroke lead over the South African David Frost.

Frost scored bogeys on the first two holes, but recovered to score a creditable 68.



The final flourish: Heath celebrates after scoring the last of Everton's three goals against Manchester United

Little respite ahead for United

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Everton..... 3
Manchester United..... 1

Ron Atkinson's woes continue. Under most circumstances, a defeat at Goodison Park would not be regarded with particularly deep concern. It is, after all, the home of the only unbeaten side left in the first division. Yet these are no ordinary times for the manager of Manchester United.

His discomfort, once confined within Old Trafford, has become increasingly more widespread and yesterday afternoon it was beamed across the land. The evidence of United's shortcomings, witnessed by only 25,843 within the stadium itself, was laid out in front of millions of viewers who bothered to tune into BBC television.

United were woefully vulnerable in the air in defence, ragged and unbalanced in midfield and notably blunt in attack. They lack nothing in character (they were the dominant force for most of the second half), but for a club of such stature they were short of shape, belief and ideas. Atkinson's back four, though sound enough on the

pitch, were no match for Everton above it. The three goals they conceded and all of the openings that were otherwise created by their opponents exposed an aerial weakness that is exacerbated by the reluctance of the largely static Turner, comparatively small for a goalkeeper.

He was beaten for the first time after a mere five minutes. Sharp rose above Sivabeek initially to win possession and then above Moran to nod in Power's subsequent cross off the underside of the bar. Had Whiteside and Moses not cleared off the line, Turner's hesitancy would have been punished more severely.

As it was, he conceded further goals in the closing seconds of each half. Stapleton's weak clearance allowed Shedy to volley in Everton's second and Moran's error at the end permitted Langley to chip onto the forehead of Heath. The victory lifted them into second place behind Nottingham Forest.

United's defeat left them anchored above only Aston Villa at the bottom. Atkinson may plead that injuries have limited his line-up. For the first time in 18 months, for instance, he was able to include Robson, Moses,

Walker, Webb and Clough. Given the chance to turn good players into great players, rather than make good ones out of average ones, Clough can still produce some devastating results, as was shown on Saturday in Forest's 6-2 win at Chelsea. Equally characteristic of Clough is his desire to keep such a score in perspective. "We showed Chelsea that we are capable of creating a lot of chances and, at the moment, we are taking a good percentage of them," he said. "But our test will come when we cannot score a goal to save our lives. That time will arrive at some stage this season and that's when we shall find out how good we are."

The advertisement for the demolition contractors that

was displayed at the Forest supporters' end of Stamford Bridge on Saturday only told half the story. Chelsea were demolished, but by a team whose method is to pick the lock, not stick a few pounds of gelignite into it.

Like the best lock-pickers, Forest make the intricate look easy. They are masters of the subtle, inventive, passing movement — in this respect, Webb and Clough make for a delightful combination when they are going forward — yet quick to adapt to a situation which demands the longer ball.

Here the influence of Metgod is pervasive. Metgod knows all about building attacks from the back, while retaining a sharp eye for the floated 50-yard pass which releases the two wingers.

However, Forest did not have it all their own way to start with. No sooner had Webb put them in front after four minutes, with a header from Burnstead and Nevins to make it 2-1 after nine minutes. For a while, the rapaciousness of Chelsea's tackling prevented Forest from settling. Then, in the quarter of an hour before half-time, three beautifully-timed breaks by Carr, Forest's brilliant young winger, led to another goal from Webb and two by Birles.

Chelsea only had one chance to get back into the match, and that was ruined by Metgod. Tarnishing his noble image, he pulled down Dixon after he was put in the clear by Nevins. An outrageous example of the professional foul, it earned him a booking when surely he should have been sent off.

The game was over. Chelsea's defence disintegrating in the face of Forest's bewildering approach work as Birles (penalty) and Webb each went on to score their third goals. That takes Webb's total this season to ten goals in seven games, some going for a midfield player.

Chelsea: A. Goddard, T. Howard, J. Miller, C. Pinner, J. McLoughlin, M. Hazard, P. Hinch, J. Burnstead, K. Dixon, D. Speedie, K. Jones (sub: G. Durr).

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: S. Sutton, G. Fleming, S. Pearce, D. Walker, J. Metgod, J. Bowyer, F. Carr, M. Webb, M. Clough, G. Brown, D. Campbell (sub: G. Mills). Referee: B. Hall.

Photograph: page 27

More racing: page 26

Chess delay

Reactions to the

to the

ban

Starkey loses big-race ride

By Michael Seely

Pat Eddery is to take over from Greville Starkey on Dancing Brave in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp on Sunday week and also in the Breeders' Cup at Santa Anita on November 1. This startling announcement was made yesterday by Grant Pritchard-Gordon, racing manager for Khaled Abdulla, Dancing Brave's owner.

"The decision in favour of Eddery does not imply any severance in the long and successful association with Greville Starkey, who will continue to ride all the Abdulla horses for Guy Harwood's stable in 1987, when Eddery is not available," he said.

"The plans for Dancing Brave remained unchanged. Pritchard-Gordon went on: 'The colt will go to France, provided that the ground is not too heavy. In that event he will be diverted to Newmarket for the Champion Stakes.'

This bland and diplomatic statement reveals nothing of the emotion generated in June over Starkey's riding of Dancing Brave at Epsom, where the three-year-old finished so strongly to be beaten half a length by Shahrastani in the Derby.

Starkey has ridden the brilliant colt in six of his seven wins, but Eddery was substituted for the first time in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot. On that occasion, Starkey was replaced because of a pulled muscle in his shoulder. The champion jockey elect's production of Dancing Brave with an impeccably-timed run to beat Shahrastani by three-quarters of a length was little short of perfection.

Retainer worth a seven-figure sum

For the next three seasons, Eddery has been retained to ride Abdulla's horses worldwide for a reported seven-figure sum, but it has been expected that after Starkey has resumed his association with Dancing Brave in their recent victory at Goodwood, Harwood's stable jockey would remain in the saddle for the rest of this year. "I'm very sorry that Greville isn't riding," was Harwood's only comment.

The jockey himself said at Longchamp: "I'm disappointed not to be on Dancing Brave. I feel that the Arc is his race and that he can win it."

There is no doubt that Harwood will be inwardly disturbed at this latest development. The trainer and Starkey, in the past 14 years, together with Geoff Lawson, Harwood's brother-in-law, have put their joint shoulders to the wheel to make Combefonds Racing Stables one of the most formidable organisations of its kind in the country.

Obviously, if Starkey had won the Derby on Dancing Brave, instead of being beaten, it would have been difficult to have replaced him now. And it would be presumptuous to guess that that controversial defeat is the main reason for this latest development.

Case of the owner calling the tune

However, Abdulla, the season's leading owner and a member of the ruling family of Saudi Arabia, has always been a fervent admirer of the jockey, particularly since he rode Rainbow Quest in last season's Arc, a race he was awarded after the disqualification of Sagace. And it is obvious that the latter is one of the world's richest men has been the overriding factor in the decision. The man who pays the piper has called the tune.

One can only feel that Starkey has been harshly treated. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the Epsom Derby, and there are many horsemen who feel that the jockey was placed in an impossible dilemma after Dancing Brave had been hampered in the first two furlongs, Starkey has lost few big races, if any, that he should have won.

However, there could still be a dramatic and exciting twist to this lengthy saga. Later at Longchamp, a "grain" said Starkey added: "I've already said that I'm disappointed but I can now add that I'm not particularly surprised."

Stone and Starkey are old friends and allies and have achieved many big race successes together. And if Yves Saint-Martin is required to partner Darra for the Age Khan in the Arc, it could well be that the season's best trainer might call on Starkey's services for either Shahrastani or Shahrastani, after Walter Swinburn has made his choice between the pair.

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